

## THE BIGBOARD: AN OVERVIEW

The Big Board was designed to fill the needs of the OEM, business, and educational markets for a low cost but high performance general purpose computer. Please note, however, that the Big Board is NOT a finished product. An enclosure, floppy disc drives, power supplies, fan, keyboard, and a video monitor must be added in order to make a complete computer.

A typical user system might include a completed Big Board with two disk drives, an ASCII keyboard for input with a high quality video monitor for output. The user might also have a high speed line printer connected to the optional parallel port. This would require a user written printer driver routine.

In place of the keyboard-monitor combination, some sort of serial terminal such as a LA36 Decwriter or Lear Sigler ADM-3A could be connected to the optional serial I/O port. This terminal can automatically become the system console. In addition a modem could be connected to the other serial channel for communications over the telephone lines with OTHER computers or equipment. The modem would require user written software drivers also. A listing of our PFM system monitor is available to make user written software easier to integrate into the Big Board.

The designers of the Big Board tried to include the right mix of most commonly needed computing features all on one handy sized PC board. These main features include:

64K System RAM----Z-80 CPU----Floppy Disc Controller----

24 Line by 80 Character Video ----ASCII Keyboard Input Port--

Two full serial I/O ports, a Real time clock, and two parallel I/O ports are available as options.

A very powerful System Monitor is included in ROM.

The Big Board kit is fully socketed and includes only the finest quality components.

The Big Board was designed to primarily run the popular CP/M disk operating system. This allows the Big Board to execute the tremendous software base (8080/Z80) that exists to run under CP/M.

As with any design, certain tradeoffs were made in order to produce the most cost effective and reliable machine possible. The Big Board is not expandable beyond its present configuration without extensive modifications. If the 64K of RAM and all of the I/O options of the Big Board are not enough for your application, then we strongly recommend that you implement your

system on either the SS-50 or S-100 buss. In order to maintain the highest possible degree of reliability, we have elected to retain the single density IBM 3740 disk format. This also assures software compatibility between the Big Board and other CP/M based systems.

The Big Board is not a "consumer" or personal computer. It is a serious and powerful machine that requires both hardware and software expertise in its construction and use. If you need a ready to use, no experience needed, take home and RUN computer, then we recommend the many fine systems offered by Radio Shack, Apple, Commodore, Atari, Texas Instruments, etc.

CP/M is a TM of Digital Research (California)

## IC AND PARTS CROSS REFERENCE

74LS00=U52,53                            74LS393=U21,23  
74LS02=U87                            8216=U54,57  
74LS04=U11,66,77,103,110                    2114=U61,62,63,64  
7406=U105                            2716CHAR-ROM=U73  
74LS08=U37,104                            2716PFM=U67  
74LS10=U10                            Z80CPU=U80  
74LS14=U101,112,114                            Z80PIO(MK3881)=U111  
74LS20=U56                            FD1771=U102  
74LS32=U25,81                            4116(16KRAM)=U1-8,13-20,26-33,39-46  
7445=U109                            14.318MHZ=Y1  
74LS74=U9,12,60,108                            20.000MHZ=Y2  
74LS123=U38,51,106                            2N2222=Q1(VIDEO)  
74LS136=U94                            2N2907=Q2(CPU)  
74LS138=U55,84,85,86                            1N751=VR1  
74LS151=U75  
74LS157=U47,48,49,50  
74157=U58,59  
74LS161=U24  
74164=U76  
74LS174=U35,74  
74LS193=U98  
74LS241=U65,82  
74LS242=U99,100  
74LS243=U71,72,78,79  
74LS283=U34,36  
74LS290=U22,97  
74LS293=U96  
74LS373=U83

## BIG BOARD PARTS LIST (BASIC I/O)

## SEMICONDUCTORS

DEVICE	QUANTITY	COMMENTS
130	74LS00	65
71	74LS02	71
355	74LS04	71
43	7406	93
210	74LS08	105
71	74LS10	71
399	74LS14	133
65	74LS20	65
142	74LS32	71
145	7445	145
360	74LS74	90
127	74136	127
522	74LS123	124
508	74LS138	127
117	74LS151	117
448	74LS157	112
224	74157	112
171	74LS161	171
174	74164	174
254	74LS174	127
167	74LS193	167 (N)
534	74LS241	267
502	74LS242	251
1004	74LS243	251
342	74LS283	71
328	74LS290	164
180	74LS293	180
369	74LS373	369
558	74LS393	279
8620	8216	2
	2114	4
	MK2716-6	1
	2716	1
	MK3880	1
	MK3881	1
	FD 1771-B01	1
11136	MK4116-4	348
	2N2907	62
	2N2222	62
	1N751	16

SIGNETICS/INTEL BUS BUFFER  
1K X 4 NMOS STATIC RAM.  
350 NS CHARACTER GENERATOR  
PFM MONITOR ROM

Z80-CPU  
Z80-PIO  
WESTERN DIGITAL FLOPPY CONTROLLER  
16K DYNAMIC RAM

PNP TRANSISTOR  
NPN TRANSISTOR

5.1 VOLT 1/2 WATT ZENER

149.96

## THEORY OF OPERATION

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## RESISTORS

	QUANTITY	VALUE
	9	33 OHM 1/4 WATT
	2	820 OHM 1/4 WATT
	5	4.7K OHM 1/4 WATT
	8	10K OHM 1/4 WATT
	1	1.2K OHM 1/4 WATT
240	4	220 OHM 1/4 WATT
	1	330 OHM 1/4 WATT
	2	1.0K 1/4 WATT
6 EA	2	100K 1/4 WATT
	1	75 OHM 1/4 WATT
	1	1.5K 1/4 WATT
	1	3.9K 1/4 WATT
	1	4.3K 1/4 WATT
	1	39K 1/4 WATT
	1	68K 1/4 WATT
1.16 58	2	8 PIN 1K SIP, PIN 1 COMMON

## CRYSTALS

ICM PART NO. FREQUENCY

433165	14.31818 MHZ	ALL CRYSTALS ARE SERIES RESONANT
435260	20.000000 MHZ	32 PF LOAD, HC-18 HOLDER
433165	5.0688 MHZ	(OPTIONAL)

## CAPACITORS

QUANTITY	VALUE
105	.01 - .1 UF DISC OR MONOLITHIC 16V OR MORE
1	.01 UF DISC CERAMIC .25" LEAD SPACING
3	{ 33 PF DISC
1	{ 47 PF DISC
1	{ .0033 UF DISC
8	37 2.2 UF (OR GREATER) 20V AXIAL LEAD TANTILUM
2	16 68 UF 10V RADIAL LEAD ELECTROLYTIC
1	13 1.0 UF 10V RADIAL LEAD ELECTROLYTIC
1	6 100 PF DISC

## CONNECTORS

PART NUMBER QUANTITY DESCRIPTION

CA-D26SP100-230-430	1	C.A. 26 PIN CONNECTOR
CA-D50SP100-230-430	1	C.A. 50 PIN CONNECTOR
	44	14 PIN SOLDERTAIL SOCKETS 62
27.28 39.65	55	16 PIN SOLDERTAIL SOCKETS 71
	5	18 PIN SOLDERTAIL SOCKETS

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THEORY OF OPERATION

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27888

25-104-0853

3	20 PIN SOLDERTAIL SOCKETS	89	2.67
5	24 PIN SOLDERTAIL SOCKETS	107	5.35
5	40 PIN SOLDERTAIL SOCKETS	176	8.60
1	28 PIN SOLDERTAIL SOCKET	194	1.24
1	ELECTROVERT 8 POS. TERMINAL BLOCK		

247.04

## THEORY OF OPERATION

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## RESISTOR VALUES

=====

R-1 = 820 OHMS ✓  
R-2 = 820 OHMS ✓  
R-3 = 68 K (H. SYNC TIMING) ✓  
R-4 = 100 K (V. SYNC TIMING) ✓  
R-5 = 39 K (H. SYNC DELAY) ✓  
R-6 = 33 OHMS ✓  
R-7 = 33 OHMS ✓  
R-8 = 33 OHMS ✓  
R-9 = 33 OHMS ✓  
R-10 = 33 OHMS ✓  
R-11 = 33 OHMS ✓  
R-12 = 33 OHMS ✓  
R-13 = 33 OHMS ✓  
R-14 = 4.7 K ✓  
R-15 = 4.7 K ✓  
R-16 = 4.7 K ✓  
R-17 = 4.7 K ✓  
R-18 = 4.7 K ✓  
R-19 = 33 OHMS ✓  
R-20 = 75 OHMS ✓  
R-21 = 1.5 K ✓  
R-22 = 10 K ✓  
R-25 = 3.9 K (NEXT TO R-26)  
R-26 = 4.3 K ✓  
R-27 = 10 K (OPTIONAL) ✓  
R-28 = 10 K (OPTIONAL) ✓  
R-29 = 10 K (OPTIONAL) ✓  
R-30 = 10 K (OPTIONAL) ✓  
R-31 = 10 K (OPTIONAL) ✓  
R-32 = 10 K (OPTIONAL) ✓  
R-33 = 10 K (OPTIONAL) ✓  
R-34 = 10 K (OPTIONAL) ✓  
R-35 = 10 K ✓  
R-36 = 10 K ✓  
R-37 = 1.0 K ✓  
x R-38 = 1.0 K  
R-39 = 220 OHMS ✓  
R-40 = 1.2 K ✓  
R-41 = 10 K ✓  
R-42 = 10 K ✓  
R-43 = 10 K ✓  
R-44 = 100 K ✓  
R-45 = 4.7 K (P/O SERIAL OPTION) ✓  
R-46 = 220 OHMS ✓  
R-47 = 330 OHMS ✓  
R-48 = 10 K ✓  
R-49 = 10 K ✓  
R-50 = 220 OHMS ✓  
R-51 = 220 OHMS ✓  
R-52 = 4.7 K (P/O SERIAL OPTION) ✓

ALL CAPACITORS NOT INCLUDED IN THE LIST BELOW ARE NON-CRITICAL  
AND CAN BE ANY DISK OR MONOLITHIC BETWEEN .01 UF TO .1 UF  
AT 16 VOLTS OR MORE

CAPACITOR VALUES - CROSS REFERENCE

=====

C-21 = 2.2 UF (OR GREATER) 20 V //  
C-22 = 2.2 UF (OR GREATER) 20 V //  
C-23 = .01 UF //  
C-24 = 33 PF //  
C-37 = 2.2 UF (OR GREATER) 20 V //  
C-38 = 2.2 UF (OR GREATER) 20 V //  
C-51 = 2.2 UF (OR GREATER) 20 V //  
C-52 = 2.2 UF (OR GREATER) 20 V //  
XC-53 = 180 PF (H. SYNC TIMING)  
YC-54 = 4700 PF (V. SYNC TIMING)  
C-67 = 2.2 UF (OR GREATER) 20 V //  
C-68 = 2.2 UF (OR GREATER) 20 V //  
C-69 = 470 PF (H. SYNC DELAY) //  
C-106 = 47 PF //  
C-110 = 100 PF //  
C-113 = 33 PF //  
C-114 = .0033 UF //  
C-115 = 1.0 UF 10 V //  
C-124 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) //  
C-125 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) //  
C-126 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) //  
C-127 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) //  
C-128 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) //  
C-129 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) //  
C-130 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) //  
C-131 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) //  
C-132 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) //  
C-133 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) //  
C-134 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) //  
C-135 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) //  
C-136 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) //  
C-137 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) //  
C-138 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) //  
C-139 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) //  
xC-140 = 68 UF 10 V  
xC-141 = 68 UF 10 V  
C-142 = 33 PF (PART OF COMPOSITE VIDEO (NEXT TO U-94))

FOR COMPOSITE VIDEO THE FOLLOWING COMPONENTS WILL ASSUME THE  
CORRESPONDING VALUES:

R-3 = 68 K //  
R-4 = 100 K //  
R-5 = 39 K //  
C-53 = 180 PF  
C-54 = 4700 PF  
C-69 = 470 PF

## ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

[ ] Give the PC board a good visual inspection for any obvious defects or shorts. A few minutes spent here could save hours later.

You will note that we have installed a few components on the PCB in areas where there was a high probability of a short. This will eliminate any potential problems you might have in these areas.

[ ] Using an ohm meter insure that there are no shorts between the -12, GND, +5, and +12 pads located in the lower left corner of the PCB.

[ ] When doing the following steps please refer to the printed parts overlay which is among the large schematic sheets.

[ ] Install and solder 14 pin sockets in locations U9, 10, 11, 12, 21, 22, 23, 25, 37, 60, and 71, 72. Note that Pin #1 of all sockets is oriented toward the TOP of the PCB.

[ ] Install and solder 14 pin sockets in locations U52, 53, 56, 66, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, and 87.

[ ] Install and solder 14 pin sockets in locations U96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 105, 108, and 110.

[ ] Install and solder 14 pin sockets in locations U90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117 and 118.

[ ] Install and solder 16 pin sockets in locations U1-8, 13-20, 26-33, and 39-46.

[ ] Install and solder 16 pin sockets in locations U54, 55, 57-59.

[ ] Install and solder 16 pin sockets in locations U24, 34, 35, 36, 38, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 74, and 75.

[ ] Install and solder 16 pin sockets in locations U84, 85, 86, 98, 106, and 109.

[ ] Install and solder 18 pin sockets in locations U61-64 and U107.

- [ ] Install and solder 20 pin sockets in locations U65, 82, and 83.
- [ ] Install and solder 24 pin sockets in locations U67-70, and U73.
- [ ] Install and solder a 28 pin socket in U88.
- [ ] Install and solder 40 pin sockets in locations U80, 89, 102, 111, and 113.
- [ ] Install and solder 11 of the jumper pins in the holes between U92 and U94 (JB1). Install and solder 3 of these pins at JB6 just to the left of U112.
- [ ] Install and solder the .01 mfd. (or greater) bypass caps in locations C1-C20, C25-C36, C39-C50, C55-C66, C70-C105, C107-C109, C111-C112, and C116-C123.
- [ ] Install and solder the 2.2 mfd. (or greater) axial lead tantalum caps (observing polarity !) in locations C21, 22, 37, 38, 51, 52, 67, 68.
- [ ] Install and solder a 1.0 mfd tantalum at C115.
- [ ] After carefully bending the leads to fit, install and solder two 68 mfd. tantalum caps at C140-141.
- [ ] Double check the polarity of the above tantalums!
- [ ] Install and solder C23, a .01 mfd. disc cap.
- [ ] Install and solder C24, a 33 pf. disc cap.
- [ ] Install and solder C106, a 47 pf. cap.
- [ ] Install and solder C110, a 100 pf. cap.
- [ ] Install and solder C113, a 33 pf. cap.
- [ ] Install and solder C114, a .0033 mfd. cap. which may be marked "332".

[ ] Please note that C124-139 (390 or 470 pf) are part of the serial I/O option and are not supplied with the basic it.

[ ] The following caps are supplied for use only with composite video output (the most commonly used). If you wish to use SPLIT video and sync, refer to the Theory of Operation under "Sync Generation" to calculate these values.

[ ] Install and solder C142, a 33 pf cap located next to U94. (Used only for composite video)

[ ] Install and solder C53, a 180 pf cap.

[ ] Install and solder C54, a 4700 pf cap.

[ ] Install and solder C69, a 470 pf cap.

[ ] Install and solder R1-R2, 820 ohm resistors.

[ ] Install and solder R6-R13, and R19. These are 33 ohms, or any value from 27 to 33 ohms.

[ ] Install and solder R14-18, 4.7K ohm resistors. R45 and 52 are also 4.7K but are part of the serial option.

[ ] Install and solder R22, 35-36, 41-43, and 48-49 which are 10K ohm resistors. R27-34 are 10K, but are part of the parallel I/O option.

[ ] Install and solder R37-38 which are 1K ohm resistors.

[ ] Install and solder R39, 46, 50, and 51 which are 220 ohm resistors.

[ ] Install and solder R40, which is a 1.2K ohm resistor.

[ ] Install and solder R44, which is a 100K ohm resistor.

[ ] Install and solder R47, which is a 330 ohm resistor.

[ ] Install and solder R20, which is a 75 ohm resistor used for composite video ONLY.

[ ] Install and solder R21, which is a 1.5K ohm resistor used for composite video ONLY.

[ ] Install and solder R25, which is a 3.9K ohm resistor used for composite video ONLY. R25 is located next to R26.

[ ] Install and solder R26, which is a 4.3K ohm resistor. This is used for composite video ONLY.

[ ] The next 3 resistor values listed are for composite video (sync timing). For SPLIT video refer to the Theory of Operation for calculation of these values.

[ ] Install and solder R3, which is a 68K ohm resistor.

[ ] Install and solder R4, which is a 100K ohm resistor.

[ ] Install and solder R5, which is a 39K ohm resistor.

[ ] Install and solder Q1, a 2N2222, located near U74.

[ ] Install and solder Q2, a 2N2907, located near U80.

[ ] Install and solder Y1, a 14.318 mhz crystal.

[ ] Install and solder Y2, a 20.000 mhz crystal.

[ ] Y3, a 5.0688 mhz crystal, is part of the serial option.

[ ] Install and solder a 26 pin connector in location J2. Note that J3,J4 are also 26 pin conn. but are part of the serial I/O option. The side with the SHORTER pins is soldered to the PCB.

[ ] All 40 pin connectors are for options. These are located in JB4,JB5,(serial), and J5 (parallel).

[ ] Install and solder the 50 pin connector in location J1. This is the floppy disk connector.

[ ] Install and solder two 1K 8pin resistor packs in

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locations RP1-2. Pin 1 is denoted by a dot on the PCB and should be matched with the dot or indentation on the resistor pack. Install the packs tilted at a slight angle away from connector J1 to allow for clearance with the mating floppy disk connector.

[ ] Install and solder TB1, the power connector for the Bis Board.

[ ] Install and solder VR1, a 1N751 zener, located near U98.

[ ] Install and solder the 10 pin connector at location J6. This is the video connector.

[ ] Note that the 8 pin connector at JB2 is part of the CTC option. The 16 pin connector at JB3 is part of the parallel I/O option.

[ ] Before inserting any IC's in their sockets, apply +5, +12, -12, and ground to TB1. With an accurate voltmeter, check the voltage on C21. It should be -5VDC (within 5%). When measuring voltages, be very careful not to short your probes to any of the grounds on the PCB, this would short out your power supplies.

[ ] Check the voltage across C37, it should be +12VDC (within 5%).

[ ] Check the voltage across C91, it should be +5VDC (within 5%).

[ ] Check the voltage between pins 23 and 2 on connector J2, it should measure -12VDC (within 5%).

[ ] The power supplies used to run the Bis Board MUST be of the highest quality and should have Over Voltage Protection (OVP) along with current limiting. A cheap power supply could become very expensive if you have to replace all of the IC's on a Bis Board!!!

[ ] DISCONNECT ALL DC POWER NOW !!!

[ ] Install 74LS00's in locations U52,53. Note that all pin #1's are indicated by a notch or indentation in the device. All pin #1's are toward the TOP of the PCB.

- [ ] Install the 74LS02 in location U87.
- [ ] Install 74LS04's in locations 11, 66, 77, 103, 110.
- [ ] Install a 7406 in location U105.
- [ ] Install 74LS08's in locations 37, and 104.
- [ ] Install a 74LS10 in location U10.
- [ ] Install a 74LS14 in locations U101,112, and 114.
- [ ] Install a 74LS20 in U56.
- [ ] Install 74LS32's in U25, 81.
- [ ] Install a 7445 in U109.
- [ ] Install 74LS74's in U9, 12, 60, 108.
- [ ] Install 74LS123's in U38,51, and 106.
- [ ] Install a 74LS136 at U94. (For SPLIT video use a LS86).
- [ ] Install 74LS138's in U55, 84, 85, and 86.
- [ ] Install a 74LS151 in U75.
- [ ] Install 74LS157's in U47, 48, 49, and 50.
- [ ] Install 74157's in U58 and 59.
- [ ] Install a 74LS161 in U24.
- [ ] Install a 74164 in U76.
- [ ] Install 74LS174 in U35, and 74.
- [ ] Install a 74LS193 in U98.

- [ ] Install 74LS241's in U65 and 82.
- [ ] Install 74LS242's in U99 and 100.
- [ ] Install 74LS243's in U71, 72, 78, 79.
- [ ] Install 74LS283's in U34 and 36.
- [ ] Install 74LS290's in U22 and 97.
- [ ] Install a 74LS293 in U96.
- [ ] Install a 74LS373 in U83. (can be 74S373).
- [ ] Install 74LS393 in U21 and 23.
- [ ] Install 8216's in U54 and 57.
- [ ] Install 2114's (250 NS or better) at U61-U64.
- [ ] Install the CHAR ROM at U73.
- [ ] Install the PFM Rom at U67.
- [ ] Install the Z80 at U80.
- [ ] Install the PIO at U111.
- [ ] Install the WD1771 at U102.
- [ ] Install the 32 4116's at U1-8, 13-20, 26-33, 39-46.  
Must be 300 NS or better.
- [ ] DO NOT continue until you have double checked that all the IC's are in the correct sockets!
- [ ] Use the cable and 26 pin connector assembly provided to connect an ASCII encoded keyboard to the Big Board. Refer to the "Keyboard Connector Pin Assignments" (J2) in the connector

assignment section of this manual. Note that either polarity of strobe is available at JB6 as described under the "Keyboard Strobe Polarity Strapping Option". The needed DC power is also available at J2.

[ ] Connect the jumpers for JB7 "Video Strapping Options" as shown for composite video. JB7 is located between U92 and U94.

[ ] Connect a composite type video monitor (must be high bandwidth, i.e. NOT a converted TV) to J6 Pins 9 and 10. We recommend 75 ohm coax such as RG174. Note that Pin 9 is GND.

[ ] Connect a normally open push button switch to TB1 Pins 5 and 6. This is the system reset.

[ ] We are about to apply final power! This is the last chance you will have to RECHECK YOUR WORK!

[ ] Reconnect the power to TB1. ALL power supplies MUST be turned on AT THE SAME TIME.

[ ] Press the RESET button. The video monitor should be blank.

[ ] Now hit the RETURN key on your keyboard. PFM system monitor should sign on. Now is the time to familiarize yourself with PFM. Carefully read the PFM users manual.

[ ] We strongly recommend that you now use PFM to test your memory for at least 4 to 8 hours. The more you test the memory, the more reliable your system will be. The PFM memory test may seem slow, but this is due to the exhaustive nature of the test procedure. We have found that most Big Board problems are nothing more than memory problems. This is so, even though we provide the best quality memories available to us. Remember, that it only takes one bad bit out of the total 524,288 bits to cause the system to malfunction. Note that because PFM is executing out of ram, test only from 0000 to EFFF hex so that you will not kill PFM.

[ ] After testing the 60K as indicated above, power down the system, exchange U1-8 with U39-46. And retest memory. This way ALL rams are fully tested.

[ ] IF the video does not clear, the trouble can be either in the CPU section or the video section. IF PFM does not sign on and the video appears to be working, the problem is more likely RAM related or improper keyboard hook up. If characters DO appear, but are not sharp and whole, then look for problems in

the video divider chain. The video section is independent. The only thing it shares with other parts of the board is the +5VDC, GND., and 2114 memories.

[ ] Assuming that the computer is operating correctly, it is now time to connect the floppy disc drives.

[ ] Assuming that a Shusart SA800 compatible drive is being used, connect power to the drives. Using the 50 conductor cable supplied, attach a crimp on (IDC) connector that matches your drive to the bare end of the cable. Plus this end onto the floppy disk drive (noting pin #1). The other end of the cable is connected to J1 on the Big Board. Please be careful to observe that pin #1 is connected properly. All odd numbered pins are grounded, so a connector connected backwards could be trouble!

[ ] If you are connecting more than one drive, make sure that the drive select option (on the drive PCB) is jumpered correctly. Most new drives are received jumpered as drive #0. There should be only ONE drive #0, #1, etc. Refer to the drive data manual for additional information.

[ ] If you do not have a Shugart SA800 compatible drive, then you will have to carefully examine your drive documentation along with the Big Board schematics in order to correctly interconnect the two. Usually the incompatibility lies in the fact that some of the non-standard drive signals are located on different pins.

[ ] Now apply DC power to the drives and Big Board along with AC power to the drives (if required).

[ ] Hit the RETURN key to sign on PFM. Exercise PFM some to insure that the computer is STILL operating properly.

[ ] Insert in drive 0 an IBM compatible diskette that you consider EXPENDABLE (just in case something goes wrong). DO NOT use your Big Board CP/M diskette. Use PFM command R,00,01,01 to see if data can be read from the diskette and that the head on the drive did load. If a disk error is indicated, refer to the PFM Users Manual for an explanation.

[ ] Using PFM again, type R00,40,01. This command will cause the head to Seek to track 40 hex. You should be able to hear this head seeking action. If the head seeks, and the data is read, then the disk controller is probably working correctly.

[ ] We recommend that you find another IBM compatible disk

system (a friend or a computer store) that can be used to make a Back Up copy of your CP/M system diskette. This copy MUST be a true byte for byte copy.

[] Insert a copy of the CP/M system diskette (Big Board version) in drive 0. Type B (and a RETURN) in PFM to Boot in CP/M. CP/M should sign on now.

[] If CP/M does not come up, then make sure that you have indeed inserted a CP/M (2.2) with a Big Board BIOS.

[] Also, if CP/M does not come up, you can use the PFM Read command to verify that track 0 sector 1 does contain the start of CP/M (a loader).

[] After CP/M is up, refer to their manuals in order to learn more about the CP/M commands.

## BIG BOARD OPTIONS

### REAL TIME CLOCK (CTC)

- [ ] Install and solder an 8 pin connector at JB2.
- [ ] Install and solder a 28 pin socket at U88.
- [ ] Install the CTC chip at U88.
- [ ] Refer to "CTC Strapping and I/O Assignments" in the theory of operation.

### SERIAL I/O OPTIONS

- [ ] Install and solder a 40 pin socket at U113.
- [ ] Install and solder four 14 pin sockets at U115-118.
- [ ] Install and solder 4.7K ohm resistors at R45, 52.
- [ ] Install and solder sixteen 390 or 470 pf caps at C124-139.
- [ ] Install and solder 2 40 pin connectors at JB4, 5.
- [ ] Install and solder two 26 pin connectors are J3, 4.
- [ ] Install two MC1488's at U117, 118.
- [ ] Install two MC1489 at U115, 116.
- [ ] Install the SIO/O at U113.
- [ ] Refer to the jumpers shown under "Serial I/O Strapping Options". Also refer to "Serial I/O Connector Pin Assignments" and the theory of operation.
- [ ] A typical application would be to connect a three wire serial device (such as an ADM-3A) to serial channel B. This would require jumpers between pins 5-6 and 9-10 on JB5. This properly directs data to and from the SIO and terminal through the RS232 buffers.

20

[ ] Now that a serial device is connected, refer to the PFM users manual for information as to assisnins this device as the console I/O.

#### PARALLEL I/O OPTION

- [ ] Install and solder R27-34, which are 10K ohm resistors.
- [ ] Install and solder a 40 pin socket at U89.
- [ ] Install and solder five 14 pin sockets at U90-93, and 95.
- [ ] Install and solder a 40 pin connector at JS.
- [ ] Install and solder a 16 pin connector at JB3.
- [ ] Install a 74LS86 in location U95.
- [ ] Install four 74LS243's in U90-93.
- [ ] Install the PIO at U89.
- [ ] Refer to the "General Purpose PIO Strapping and Connector Pin Assignments" for necessary information. Also read the theory of operation for additional data.

#### SPLIT VIDEO OPERATION

- [ ] Refer to "Video Strapping Option" and the theory of operation for additional information. Also read the theory of operation regarding the video section.

## THEORY OF OPERATION

### CENTRAL PROCESSOR (SHEET 1)

#### CLOCK GENERATOR:

All the system clocks with the exception of the baud clock and the video dot clock are generated from a master oscillator operating at 20 Mhz. Part of inverter U-77, biased into the linear region by 2000 ohms of feedback, serves as the active element of the oscillator. Another inverter, in the same package, buffers the output to prevent undesirable feedback and serves to lower the output impedance of the oscillator.

The 20 Mhz clock is scaled by the divide-by-5 section of decade counter U-97 to provide 4 Mhz for use in the floppy disk data separator. The 2 Mhz clock for the disk controller is generated from the 4 Mhz clock by the remaining divide by two section of U-97.

The 2.5 Mhz processor clock is generated by dividing the master 20 Mhz clock by 8 with binary counter U-96. The output of the third stage is buffered by inverter U-77 and transistor Q-1 to provide the rail to rail clock required by the Z-80.

The column address strobe "CAS", and the address multiplexer control "MUXC", are derived from the 20 Mhz clock. When memory request "MREQ" is low and refresh "RFSH" is high, generation of "CAS" and "MUXC" is enabled. "RFSH" disables the generation of "CAS" and "MUXC" by holding shift register U-76 reset. This is done to take advantage of the low power row address strobe "RAS" only refresh mode of the 16 K dynamic RAMs.

#### RESET CONTROLLER:

Two types of reset take place on the board. Power on reset is detected and conditioned by part of hex schmitt inverter U-101. The pushbutton reset is also conditioned by a part of hex schmitt inverter U-101. The "D" type flip flop U-108 synchronizes the pushbutton reset with machine cycle one "M1" from the processor. The output of the flip flop triggers a 12 microsecond one shot U-106. Power on reset and pushbutton reset are or'ed together by U-81 and inverted by U-103 for use by the processor. The reset pulse is negative or'ed with "M1" by U-104 to generate a reset for the Z-80 family programmable I/O devices. A low on "M1" with read "RD" high will reset a PIO.

#### BUS BUFFERING:

Octal buffer U-82 buffers the control signals generated by the processor for use throughout the system. Quad transceivers U-78 and U-79 mediate data transfers to and from memory. Two portions of U-87 control the direction of the data bus transceivers. During a memory read the data transceivers allow data from memory through to the processor, otherwise the processor always drives memory. Octal buffer U-65 drives the lower 8

## THEORY OF OPERATION

bits of the address bus. The octal latch U-83 serves a dual function. As well as buffering the upper 8 bits of the address bus, the latch holds the address bus stable during the active portion of the memory request cycle "MREQ". During the latter portion of the "MREQ" cycle the Z-80 allows the address bus to change. This could generate a false "RAS" to the dynamic RAM if it were not held stable.

### READ ONLY MEMORY:

The board can accomidate up to 8 K of 2716's.

```

U-67 RESIDES FROM 0000 HEX TO 07FF HEX
U-68 RESIDES FROM 0800 HEX TO 0FFF HEX
U-69 RESIDES FROM 1000 HEX TO 17FF HEX
U-70 RESIDES FROM 1800 HEX TO 1FFF HEX

```

The description of the bank switching technique will be covered with the 64 K RAM theory of operation.

### PART ADDRESS DECODING:

Octal decoder U-85 is used to select the appropriate I/O device based on the binary value of the address bits A2, A3, & A4. When A7 is low and "M1R" is high, a low on "IORQ" will cause the appropriate output of the decoder to go low, selecting the I/O device for a read or write operation.

```

PORT 0-3 = CHANNEL A BAUD RATE (WRITE ONLY)
PORT 4 = SIO CHANNEL A DATA
PORT 5 = SIO CHANNEL B DATA
PORT 6 = SIO CHANNEL A CONTROL
PORT 7 = SIO CHANNEL B CONTROL
PORT 8 = GP PIO PORT A DATA
PORT 9 = GP PIO PORT A CONTROL
PORT A = GP PIO PORT B DATA
PORT B = GP PIO PORT B CONTROL
PORT C-F = CHANNEL B BAUD RATE (WRITE ONLY)
PORT 10 = 1771 STATUS/COMMAND REGISTER
PORT 11 = 1771 TRACK REGISTER
PORT 12 = 1771 SECTOR REGISTER
PORT 13 = 1771 DATA REGISTER
PORT 14-17 = CRT SCROLL REGISTER (WRITE ONLY)
PORT 18 = CTC CHANNEL 0
PORT 19 = CTC CHANNEL 1
PORT 1A = CTC CHANNEL 2
PORT 1B = CTC CHANNEL 3
PORT 1C = SYSTEM DATA PORT
PORT 1D = SYSTEM CONTROL PORT
PORT 1E = KEYBOARD DATA PORT
PORT 1F = KEYBOARD CONTROL PORT

```

### DISK TRANSFER SYNCHRONIZATION:

In order to successfully execute the high speed data transfers between the processor and the disk controller, the fast Z-80 non maskable

interrupt "NMI" response was employed. During reads and writes to and from the disk controller, the data at memory location 66 hex is retrieved and stored. This location is overwritten with a RETURN instruction. After this setup is accomplished the processor executes a HALT instruction. When the processor is in a HALT condition, a DATA REQUEST (DRQ) or an INTERRUPT REQUEST (IRQ) from the disk controller will cause a non-maskable interrupt to be generated. The processor then executes the RETURN instruction at 66 hex and returns to transfer the data to or from the disk controller. When the 128 byte transfer is complete the old data is restored and the processor resumes normal operation. This hardware assistance obviated the necessity for a DMA device by eliminating the disk controller "DRQ" status test.

#### CRT DISPLAY CONTROLLER (SHEET 2)

---

##### VIDEO CLOCK GENERATION:

Three inverters from U-11 are used to generate the video dot clock. The 14.31818 Mhz dot clock is divided by 7 to develop the character clock. Synchronous binary counter U-24 is preloaded with a binary 9 at each top count to accomplish the divide by 7 function. The character clock is divided by 128 by the 8 bit binary counter U-23 to develop the scan clock. In the process of developing the scan clock the intermediate outputs of U-23 develop part of the character address for the video RAM. Decade counter U-22 divides the scan clock by 10, simultaneously developing the line clock and the vertical component of the character matrix address. U-21 and part of U-9 work in conjunction to generate the frame clock and the line address for the video RAM. The two devices divide the line clock by 26 to generate the 60 hz frame clock. The second half of U-21 divides the frame clock by 16 to develop the 4 hz blink clock.

##### VIDEO SCROLLING:

In order to eliminate the delay associated with software scrolling, hardware assistance was employed. For ease of understanding, the CRT RAM resides from 3000 hex to 3FFF hex. Writing into the scroll register adds an offset to the line address developed by the line counter. The net effect is similar to the rotation of a cylinder whose axis is horizontal and perpendicular to the line of sight. The amount of rotation is determined by the magnitude of the number contained in the scroll register. For instance, an offset of zero puts the data at location 3000 hex (of the CRT memory) at the bottom of the screen. If the offset was one, the data at 3000 hex would be displayed on the line next to the bottom. An offset of seventeen hex (23 decimal) puts the data at location 3000 hex at the top of the screen. U-35 is the scroll register. Its contents are added, modulo 24, to the line address by adders U-36 and U-34 and part of and gate U-37.

##### VIDEO RAM ADDRESSING:

Multiplexers U-47, U-48, and U-49 select the source of the addresses for the video RAM. If the processor is doing a read or write to

video RAM "CRTCE" (CRT memory access enable) will go low. When "CRTCE" goes low, the address from the processor is selected instead of the address generated by the counter chain. This gives the processor access to the video RAM for read or write operations. U-50 maps the 12 bit address developed by the counter chain into the 2 K byte video RAM.

#### SYNC GENERATION:

Horizontal sync is generated by decoding the 80th count of the character counter U-23. The detection of this count triggers the horizontal delay one shot U-51. The period of the delay is determined by the formula:

$$(Tw = 0.45 * Rt * Cext)$$

Rt is in K Ohms, Cext is in Pf, and Tw is in ns.  
the limits on Rt are  $250 \text{ K} > Rt > 5 \text{ K}$ .

When the horizontal delay one shot times out, the H sync one shot is triggered. The formula for determining the timing components for the H sync one shot are the same as those for the horizontal delay. The vertical sync is generated between counts 24 and 26 of the line counter. The decode of line count 24 triggers one shot U-38. The duration of the vertical sync pulse is also user selectable via proper selection of R-4 and C-54. The formula for selection of these components is the same as the one used for the horizontal delay.

#### CPU ACCESS OF VIDEO RAM:

During read or write operations involving the video RAM and the CPU, "CRTCE" will go low. When "CRTCE" goes low the processor address bus is selected by multiplexers U-47 - U-49 as the address source for the video RAM. A low on "CRTCE" is also used as a term in the direction control logic for data bus access. Decoder U-86 controls the direction and activity of transceivers U-71 and U-72. During a processor read operation, data from the video RAM at the specified address is allowed onto the processor data bus. During a processor write operation, data from the processor is written to the video RAM at the specified address.

#### VIDEO GENERATION:

While in the display mode, ASCII data from the video RAM and scan address data from decade counter U-22 are used to select the proper dot patterns from the character generator U-73. The dot information from the character generator is sampled by hex "D" flip flop U-74 at the next character time. While the next character is being accessed, the previous dot pattern is multiplexed out of U-74 by multiplexer U-75. Multiplexer U-75 feeds the video driver U-94.

#### DISPLAY BLANKING:

The display is blanked during horizontal retrace, vertical retrace, CPU access, and decode of scan counts 8 & 9. Blanking is accomplished by disabling the character generator.

## 64 K RAM AND BANK SWITCHING (SHEET 3)

## RAM ADDRESS MULTIPLEXING:

The address from the processor is multiplexed to the RAM array by multiplexers U-58 and U-59. During a memory access the row address is presented to the array first. After the row address is stable the decode of A15B and A14B gated by "MREQ", generates the proper row address strobe. The decode of A15B and A14B is accomplished by octal decoder U-84. Nand gate package U-52 gates the decoder outputs with "MREQ" to generate the "RAS" for the appropriate 16 K block. After the proper setup and hold times for the row address have been met, "MUXC" goes high. A high on "MUXC" switches the column address on to the RAM array. After the setup time is met "CAS" goes low and latches the column address into the 16 K block that received the "RAS". If the memory is being read, the data from the RAMs will be gated onto the data bus by transceivers U-54 and U-57. If the memory is being written to, data is routed from the processor's data bus to the RAM array.

## REFRESH:

During the refresh cycle, the Z-80 places the refresh address on the lower 7 bits of the address bus. When this address is stable in the RAM array, the "RFSH" pin on the Z-80 goes low. The active low "RFSH" generates a "RAS" on all RAMs via nand gate packages U-52 and U-53. An active "RFSH" disables the generation of both "CAS" and "MUXC".

## BANK SWITCHING:

Bit 7 of port 1C hex is the bank switch control. When the output is high, the ROMs and the CRT display appear in the lower 16K block. When bit 7 of port 1C hex is low, all the 64K RAM is available to the processor.

## FLOPPY DISK CONTROLLER, SYSTEM PIO, AND CTC (SHEET 4)

## FLOPPY DISK CONTROLLER:

The 1771 (U-102) performs all the control functions required to interface to a floppy disk drive. The only support required by the 1771 is external data separation, inverting data bus transceivers, head load timer, and buffering to and from the drive(s).

## DATA SEPARATOR:

Presettable counter U-98 is used as a digital monostable with the timing reference developed by the system clock. Raw data coming from the disk drive is used to preload the counter. If the counter does not receive a data bit between clocks the counter in effect times out and

presents the controller with a logic zero. If the counter receives data between clocks, the controller will see a logic one on its data input.

#### HEAD LOAD TIMING:

When the 1771 activates the head load output, monostable U-106 is triggered. The 1771 samples the "HLT" until a logic one is detected. At this time the head is assumed to be loaded and stable. This time can be altered to accomidate the timing characteristics of diffrent drives. The formula for determining this time is the same as that used for the horizontal delay mono in the CRT controller.

#### DATA BUS BUFFERING:

Inverting transceivers U-99 and U-100 adapt the 1771 to the non-inverted Z-80 data bus. During a read operation, data from the 1771 is allowed onto the processor's data bus. Otherwise the processor's data bus always drives the 1771's data inputs.

#### CONTROL BUS BUFFERING:

U-105, part of U-82, and U-101 buffer the control, status and data to and from the 1771. In addition to buffering and isolation, U-101 and U-82 provide schmitt trigger characteristics for noise rejection. Refer to 1771 data sheet for detailed programming information.

#### CTC:

The CTC resides at ports 18 hex through 1B hex. All the inputs and outputs associated with the CTC are available to the user at JB-2. Refer to the strapping option section for pin assignments. Refer to the CTC data sheet for detailed programming information.

#### SYSTEM PIO:

The system PIO resides at ports 1C hex through 1F hex. The "A" side of the system PIO controls the floppy disk drive select, bank switching, disk power switching, sensing keyboard data available (for polled keyboard applications), and an uncommitted user definable I/O bit. The bit allocations are as follows:

BITS 0, 1, AND 2 CARRY THE DRIVE NUMBER IN BINARY  
BIT 3 IS USED FOR KEYBOARD DATA AVAILABLE  
BIT 4 IS USER DEFINABLE  
BIT 5 IS AN OPTIONAL 'BEEPER' OUTPUT  
BIT 6 CONTROLS A SOLID STATE RELAY FOR DRIVE A.C.  
BIT 7 CONTROLS THE BANK SWITCHING (0=RAM)

The drive select information should be presented to the system PIO in the following manner:

read port 1C hex to maintain system status data

mask off the lower 3 bits  
"or" in the desired drive number in binary format  
write the modified data to port 1C hex

The "B" side of the system PIO is devoted to the keyboard. The keyboard port is seven bits wide and is fully buffered by schmitt inverters. After any reset, the CPU examines bit eight of the keyboard port (J-2 PIN 15) to see if a keyboard is present. If bit eight of the keyboard connector (J-2) is at ground potential, the keyboard will be assigned as the console device. If no keyboard is present, the SIO channel 'B' will be assigned as the console. If the console device is assigned to the serial channel, depressing the carriage return key after reset will automatically set the baud rate.

The keyboard strobe polarity is user selectable via JB-6 strapping option. Refer to the strapping option sheet for application information.

#### GENERAL PURPOSE PIO AND SIO (SHEET 5)

---

The G.P. PIO provides the user with 16 bits of user definable input or output or a mix of input and output on nibble boundaries. The G.P. PIO resides at ports 08 hex - 0B hex. The PIO will support all modes of interrupt supported by the Z-80. For detailed programming information refer to the Z-80 PIO data sheet. For applications information, refer to the strapping option section.

#### SIO:

The Z-80 SIO supports two full channels of serial I/O with the capability of supporting full RS-232 protocol on both channels. In addition, the A side of the SIO can provide clocks to synchronous modems or receive clocks from the modem. Both channels of the SIO can be configured to interface to a modem or a terminal. Refer to the strapping option sheets for detailed instructions. Refer to the SIO data sheet for programming information. After programming the SIO to perform synchronous data communication with one of the involved protocols, you are elegible for an honorary degree in high computereese. Otherwise custom programming services will be available at standard consulting rates from:

J.B.FERGUSON  
1705 HOMEMAKER HILLS DR.  
ARLINGTON, TEXAS 76010

The "SYNC" pins on both channels of the SIO have been connected to the Rx data pins to facilitate baud rate selection. Utilizing this feature, the start bit duration can be timed, and the baud rate can be set accordingly. If you wish to use these pins for their origional intentions, the straps can be cut with no ill effect.

#### BAUD RATE GENERATOR:

The COM 8116 provides the user with two programmable baud rate generators. Channel A baud rate resides at port 00 hex and is write only.

## THEORY OF OPERATION

Channel B baud rate resides at port 0C hex and is also write only. The programming procedure is as follows:

```
00 hex = 50 Baud  
01 hex = 75 Baud  
02 hex = 110 Baud  
03 hex = 134.5 Baud  
04 hex = 150 Baud  
05 hex = 300 Baud  
06 hex = 600 Baud  
07 hex = 1200 Baud  
08 hex = 1800 Baud  
09 hex = 2000 Baud  
0A hex = 2400 Baud  
0B hex = 3600 Baud  
0C hex = 4800 Baud  
0D hex = 7200 Baud  
0E hex = 9600 Baud  
0F hex = 19.2 Kbaud
```

### INTERRUPT STRUCTURE:

All the Z-80 family devices on this board are capable of supporting mode 0, 1, and 2 interrupts. Mode 2 interrupts are used in the monitor delivered with the system. The I register in a unmodified system is loaded with OFF hex. The priority chain is organized high to low as follows:

```
SIO CHANNEL A  
SIO CHANNEL B  
SYSTEM PIO PORT A  
SYSTEM PIO PORT B  
GP PIO PORT A  
GP PIO PORT B  
CTC CHANNEL 0  
CTC CHANNEL 1  
CTC CHANNEL 2  
CTC CHANNEL 3
```

### POWER SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS:

The board requires three power supplies:

```
+5.0 volts at 3 amps  
+12.0 volts at .25 amps  
-12.0 volts at 0.20 amps
```

It is STRONGLY recommended that quality power supplies be used. It is also recommended that over voltage protection be employed. The OVP should be set at 1.25 times the rated voltage. for instance the 5V OVP should be set at 6.2V.

GENERAL PURPOSE PIO STRAPPING (JB4) AND CONNECTOR PIN  
ASSIGNMENTS (J5)

			1 2	
		all odd numbered pins are grounded	o o	port A STROBE
			o o	port A READY
			o o	port A bit 0
			o o	port A bit 1
			o o	port A bit 2
			o o	port A bit 3
			o o	port A bit 4
			o o	port A bit 5
		---all ground---	o o	port A bit 6
15	o o o o o o o o	1	o o	port A bit 7
16	o o o o o o o o	2	o o	port B READY
		port A READY polarity	o o	port B STROBE
		port B STROBE polarity	o o	port B bit 0
		port B READY polarity	o o	port B bit 1
		port A STROBE polarity	o o	port B bit 2
		port B upper direction	o o	port B bit 3
		port B lower direction	o o	port B bit 4
		port A lower direction	o o	port B bit 5
		port A upper direction	o o	port B bit 6
			o o	port B bit 7
			39 40	

If the "port A STROBE polarity" control pin (JB-4 pin 7) is not connected to JB-4 pin 8, a logic 1 on the "port A STROBE" input (J-5 pin 2) will produce a logic 0 on the PIO "PASTB" input (U-89 pin 16). If JB-4 pin 7 is connected to JB-4 pin 8 no inversion will occur. JB-4 pin 4 and JB-4 pin 3 affect "PBSTB" in exactly the same manner.

If the "port A READY polarity" control pin (JB-4 pin 2) is not connected to JB-4 pin 1, a logic "0" on the PIO "PARDY" output (U-89 pin 18) will produce a logic "1" on the "PARDY" output at J-5 pin 4. If JB-4 pin 1 is connected to JB-4 pin 2 no inversion will occur. JB-4 pin 5 and JB-4 pin 6 affect "PBRDY" in exactly the same manner.

If the "port A upper direction" control pin (JB-4 pin 15) is not connected to JB-4 pin 16, J-5 pins 14, 16, 18, and 20 will all be inputs. The data on these pins will be applied to PIO pins 10, 9, 8, and 7 respectively. If U-90, U-91, U-92, or U-93 is an 74LS243, the data will not be inverted. If inversion is desired, a 74LS242 should be used.

If the "port A upper direction" control pin (JB-4 pin 15) is connected to JB-4 pin 16, J-5 pins 14, 16, 18, and 20 will all be outputs. The data at PIO pins 10, 9, 8, and 7 will be reflected at J-5 pins 14, 16, 18, and 20 respectively. All direction control strapping options operate in the same manner.

If the PIO is to be used as an output device, the appropriate direction options must be exercised. On power on, and all successive resets, the PIO will revert to the "input" mode. Refer to the PIO data sheet for programming procedure.

**CTC STRAPPING AND I/O ASSIGNMENTS (JB2)**

	2	1
SYSTEM CLOCK	o o	CLOCK/TRIGGER 0
ZC-T00	o o	CLOCK/TRIGGER 1
ZC-T01	o o	CLOCK/TRIGGER 2
ZC-T02	o o	CLOCK/TRIGGER 3
	8	7

**VIDEO OUTPUT CONNECTOR PIN ASSIGNMENTS (J6)**

	all ground	
9	o	o o o o o 1
10	o	o o o o o 2
	-----separate video	
	-----separate h.sync	
	-----separate v.sync	
	-----n.c.	
	-----composite video	

**VIDEO STRAPPING OPTIONS (JB1)**

1	o	ground
2	o	h.sync inversion control
3	o	h.sync output
4	o	composite video strap
5	o	composite video strap
6	o	v.sync output
7	o	ground
8	o	v.sync inversion control
9	o	ground
10	o	video inversion control
11	o	ground

with no strapping options exercised:

inverted video  
negative h.sync  
negative v.sync

for positive h.sync connect pin 1 to pin 2

for positive v.sync connect pin 8 to pin 9

for positive video connect pin 10 to pin 11

for composite video:

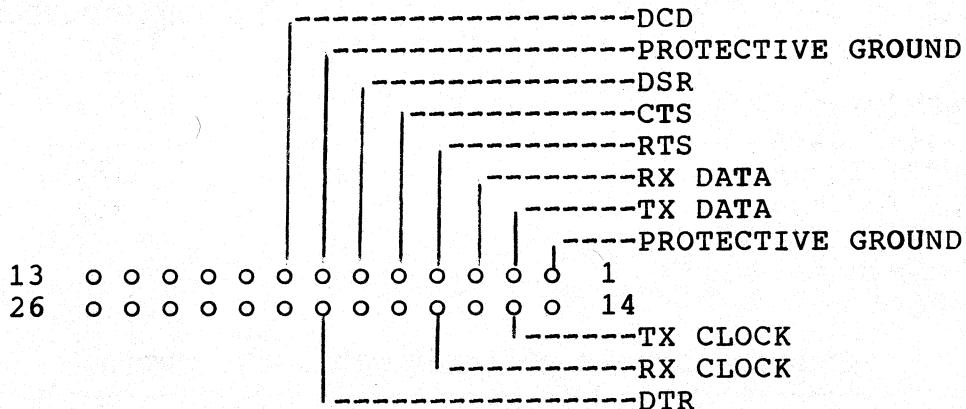
connect pin 10 to pin 11  
connect pin 3 to pin 4  
connect pin 5 to pin 6

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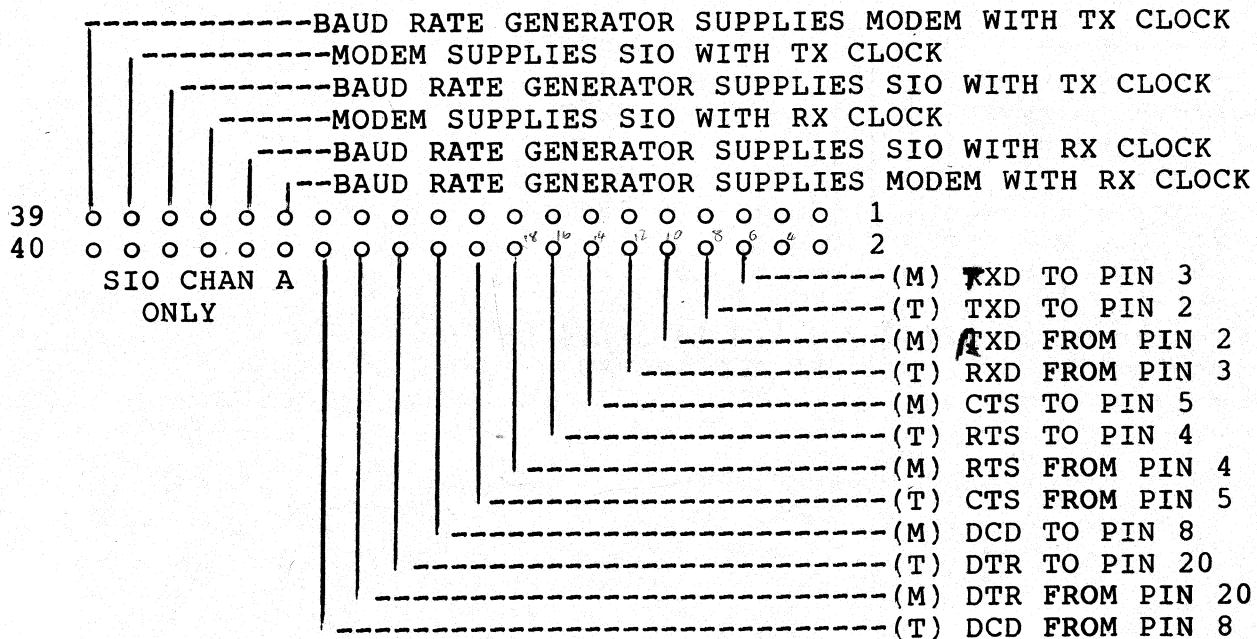
install R-21, R-25, R-26, Q-1, and R-20  
install a 33 pf capacitor next to R-21

SERIAL I/O CONNECTOR PIN ASSIGNMENTS (J3 = B CHAN, J4 = A CHAN)



SERIAL I/O STRAPPING OPTIONS (JB4 = A CHAN, JB5 = B CHAN)

ONLY CHANNEL A IS CAPABLE OF UTILIZING BAUD CLOCKS FROM AN EXTERNAL DEVICE OR OF PROVIDING BAUD CLOCKS TO AN EXTERNAL DEVICE. WHEN PROVIDING THE BAUD CLOCK TO THE EXTERNAL DEVICE, THE SIO MUST USE THE SAME CLOCK SOURCE.



DATA SET READY IS ACTIVE ON BOTH CHANNELS

## THEORY OF OPERATION

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### LEGEND

- (M) INDICATES MODEM (DATA COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT) FUNCTION  
(T) INDICATES TERMINAL (DATA TERMINAL EQUIPMENT) FUNCTION

FOR INSTANCE, EXERCISING THE (T) STRAP OPTIONS WILL ALLOW COMMUNICATION WITH A MODEM. EXERCISING THE (M) STRAP OPTIONS WOULD ALLOW COMMUNICATION WITH A TERMINAL.

TXD=TRANSMITTED DATA

RXD=RECEIVED DATA

RTS=REQUEST TO SEND

CTS=CLEAR TO SEND

DTR=DATA TERMINAL READY

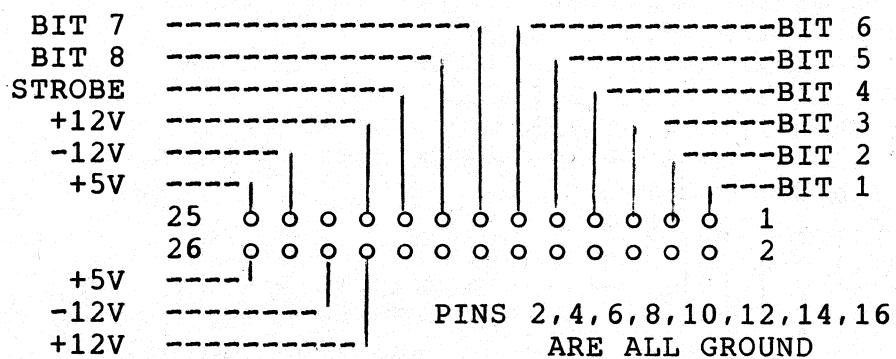
DCD=DATA CARRIER DETECT

### KEYBOARD STROBE POLARITY STRAPPING OPTION

○ ○ ○  
JB6

JB6 IS LOCATED DIRECTLY BELOW U111 (KEYBOARD PIO)  
STRAP CENTER PAD TO LEFT PAD FOR POSITIVE STROBE  
STRAP CENTER PAD TO RIGHT PAD FOR NEGATIVE STROBE

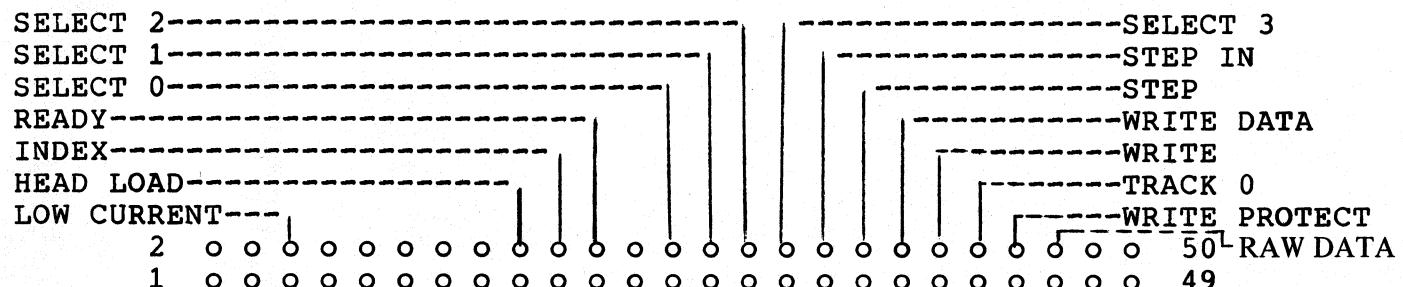
### KEYBOARD CONNECTOR PIN ASSIGNMENTS (J2)



THEORY OF OPERATION

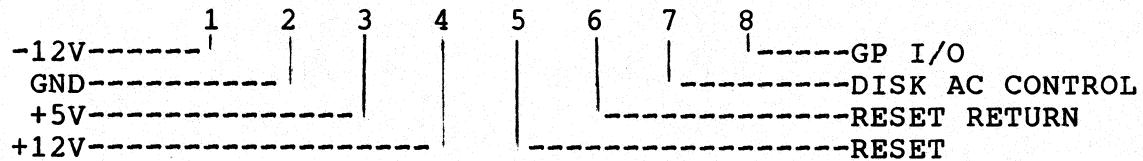
13

DISK CONNECTOR PIN ASSIGNMENTS (J1)



ALL ODD NUMBERED PINS ARE GROUNDED

POWER CONNECTOR PIN ASSIGNMENTS (TB1)



## PFM-80 USERS MANUAL

### --INTRODUCTION--

The PFM-80 monitor is the basic control program for the BIGBOARD single-board computer. It begins execution when the computer is first turned on, or whenever the reset button is pressed, and resides in the top 4K of memory.

The monitor provides two essential functions for the system. It is the "software front panel" of the computer and it contains the routines that initialize and control all the basic system input/output resources. The "front panel" functions of the monitor include commands to display and alter the contents of memory and I/O ports, to begin execution at a given address, and to bootstrap programs from disk. The basic I/O functions of PFM-80 provide driving routines for the built-in CRT display and keyboard input, the external RS-232 serial terminal, the floppy disk controller, and the real-time clock. In this capacity the monitor is always active, even when application programs like the CP/M \* disk operating system have control of the CPU.

The following sections of this manual will explain how to use the console monitor commands, what facilities are provided by the resident I/O handlers, and how to interface applications programs to the monitor.

### CONSOLE MONITOR COMMAND SUMMARY

---

The PFM-80 monitor enters the command mode after it has initialized the system following a power-on or pushbutton reset. The following sign-on message is displayed on the console output device as an indication that the monitor is ready to accept commands.

.. system reset ..

\* -

Commands consist of a single character command name and zero to three hexadecimal numeric parameters separated by commas or spaces. The command line may be entered using upper case or lower case letters. A carriage return is used as the terminator. Errors within a line can be corrected by typing control-H to delete the last character or control-X to delete the entire line. If a line is entered with an unknown command name, an invalid number or parameters or an out-of-range parameter, an error message will be displayed and the command will not be executed.

The user may wish to halt long running commands like the memory dump before they are finished. This can be done by typing carriage return while the command is doing output. Output can also be frozen temporarily and then re-started by typing repeatedly on the space bar.

The following table summarizes the monitor's command set. The items enclosed in angle brackets represent the numeric parameters expected

by the command. A detailed description of each command is provided in the the following pages.

command	format
d(ump) .....	D <start>,<end>
m(emory) ....	M <address>
t(est) .....	T <start>,<end>
f(ill) .....	F <start>,<end>,<constant>
c(opy) .....	C <source_start>,<source_end>,<dest_start>
v(erify) ...	V <source_start>,<source_end>,<dest_start>
g(oto) .....	G <address>
r(ead) .....	R <unit>,<track>,<sector>
b(oot)	B
i(nput) ....	I <port>
o(utput) ...	O <port>,<data>

## 1) DUMP COMMAND

The dump command outputs a tabular display of the contents of memory in hexadecimal and ASCII representation. Each display line has the following format;

AAAA DD CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

where AAAA is the starting memory address of the line in hexadecimal, the DD's are the hex values of the 16 bytes of data starting at location AAAA, and the C's are the ASCII characters equivalent to each data byte. Bytes less than 20 hex are replaced in the ASCII portion of the dump by periods.

The dump command accepts zero, one or two address parameters. If two addresses are specified, the block of memory between those two locations will be displayed. Entering only one address will display 256 bytes of memory starting at the specified location. Typing 'D' with no parameters will cause the routine to display the 256 byte block of memory starting at the last address displayed by the dump command.

## 2) MEMORY COMMAND

The memory examine/change command allows the contents of individual memory locations to be read from and written into using the monitor. This command accepts one parameter representing the memory address at which to begin examining data. The display format is as follows;

AAAA DD \_

where AAAA is the current memory address and DD is the hexadecimal value of the data in that location. After displaying the contents of a memory location, the routine waits for one of the following items to be input from the console.

- Typing a carriage return will cause the routine to display the data at the next memory location, with no modification of content.
- Typing a minus sign will have a similar effect, except the address is decremented instead of incremented.
- Typing a two digit hexadecimal number will cause that number to be stored at the displayed address. The new data is stored as soon as the second digit is entered, with no terminating character required.
- Typing any character other than carriage return, a minus sign or a hexadecimal digit will cause the command to terminate.

### 3) TEST COMMAND

This command allows the user to test memory for errors caused by defective 16K memory chips, solder bridges and various other problems. Any portion of memory may be tested except the area reserved for the monitor (F000 to FFFF hex). Two parameters are required from the user; the starting address and ending address of the memory block to be tested. Only the high order 8 bits of the addresses entered are actually used however, due to a characteristic of the test algorithm being employed. If no errors occur, the test routine will output a plus sign every time a test pass is done. A total of 256 plus signs must be output for all possible test patterns to have been tried. When errors are detected an error line will be output in the following format;

AAAA DD should=XX

where AAAA is the address of a location that fails to test, DD is the data read back from that location, and XX is the test pattern that was written there.

### 4) FILL COMMAND

The fill command allows blocks of memory to be filled with a fixed data constant. Three parameters are required in the command line; a starting memory address, an ending address and a fill constant. Each location in the specified block of memory has the constant written into it and then read back again to check for memory errors. An error line like the one described for the 'T' command is printed for any locations that fail to verify.

### 5) COPY COMMAND

The copy command allows blocks of data to be moved around in memory. Three parameters are required in the command line; a starting memory address, an ending address, and a destination address. The contents of the block of memory bounded by the first two addresses copied to the block starting at the third address. As with the fill command, a test is made to verify that each byte of the destination block, when read back, is the same as the corresponding byte in source block.

## 6) VERIFY COMMAND

~~THIS COMMAND DELETED~~

The verify command allows the contents of two blocks of memory to be compared with each other byte by byte. This command has the same syntax as the copy command. Each byte in the source block is compared with the corresponding byte in the destination block. Any locations that are not the same will cause a memory error message line to be displayed. If both blocks are identical nothing is output and control simply returns to the monitor.

## 7) GOTO COMMAND

The goto command allows control of the CPU to be passed to another program by the monitor. This command requires a single parameter from the user representing the address at which to begin execution. The monitor actually passes control to the specified location by executing a CALL instruction. This makes it possible for the external routine to return to the monitor by doing a RET, assuming it does not re-load the stack pointer and loose the return address to the monitor.

## 8) READ COMMAND

The read command allows individual disk sectors to be read into memory and displayed on the console. Three parameters are required; a drive unit number (range 0 to 3), a track number (range 0 to 4C) and a sector number (range 1 to 1A). The command routine performs a drive select, track seek and sector read sequence using the supplied parameters. If no errors occur, the contents of the input buffer will be dumped out in the 'D' command format. In the event of a disk error, a diagnostic message will be printed in the following format;

disk error XX UAA TBB SCC

Where XX represents the 1771 disk controller error status code, AA is the unit number, BB is the track number, and CC is the sector number. The error code is composed of eight bits of status information as described in the tables below.

bit	read/write	seek/restore/select
---	-----	-----
7	drive not ready	drive not ready
6	write protected	unused
5	write fault	unused
4	record not found	seek error
3	crc error	crc error
2	lost data	cannot restore
1	unused	unused
0	always=1	always=0

The least significant bit of the error code indicates which of the above sets of error conditions is applicable. If the LSB=1 the disk error was generated by a read or write operation, otherwise it was caused by a seek, restore, or select operation.

**9) BOOT COMMAND**

The boot command is used to load and begin execution of a one sector long bootstrap loader from the first sector on drive unit zero. The most common use of this command will be to boot up the CP/M \* disk operating system, although it is not necessarily restricted to this purpose only.

The boot works by reading the contents of track 0, sector 1 into memory at location 80 hex and then jumping to that address to start execution of the code just read in. Normally the routine on sector 1 will be a small loader that in turn reads in a larger program such as the operating system. This two level bootstrap process makes the boot command more application independent. The only requirements are that the first sector of the boot diskette be reserved for a loader and that the bottom 256 bytes of memory are not written over by the program being loaded.

**10) INPUT COMMAND**

This command allows the contents of input ports to be read from using the monitor. It operates very much like the memory examine command, except that input ports are being examined instead of memory locations. A single parameter representing a port number is expected in the command line. The contents of adjacent ports can then be examined by typing carriage return or a minus sign as in the 'M' command. Typing any other key will cause the routine to terminate.

**11) OUTPUT COMMAND**

The output command is provided to allow output ports to be written to using the monitor. Two parameters are expected in the command line; a port number and a data byte to be output to that port. Both parameters should be between 0 and FF hex. After outputting the specified data to the port, this routine simply returns to the monitor instead of stepping to the next location like the input command. This makes it possible to use the output command to initialize Z-80 peripheral devices like the SIO, PIO and CTC.

## MONITOR RESIDENT I/O DRIVER FUNCTIONS

This section describes the facilities available in the PFM-80 monitor for controlling the input/output resources of the BIGBOARD single-board computer.

### 1) INTERRUPT PROCESSING

The PFM-80 monitor takes advantage of the powerful interrupt handling capabilities of the Z-80 microprocessor. Interrupts are utilized in the I/O drivers for the console keyboard input, the real-time clock and the floppy disk controller. All necessary initialization tasks and interrupt service routines for these devices are contained in the monitor.

For the most part, the operation of the interrupt mechanism should be transparent to most applications programs that will run under PFM-80. A few precautions must be taken however, to insure that user written software does not adversely effect the operation of the system. The following list describes the major hazards to the interrupt system;

- Interrupts should not be disabled permanently by user code, as this will lock-up the console input and real-time-clock routines.
- The Z-80 'I' register should never be altered. Doing so is GUARANTEED to crash the system.
- The CPU operates in Z-80 interrupt mode 2 and should not be switched to either of the other two interrupt modes.
- Adequate stack space must be reserved in user programs to allow at least one level of stack for interrupt return addresses. Use of the stack pointer for 'trick' programming purposes is highly discouraged for the same reason.

The monitor initializes the Z-80 'I' register to point to the system interrupt vector table at location FF00 to FF1F hex. This table contains pre-assigned vector locations for all the peripheral devices on BIGBOARD, including those that are not used by any built-in functions in PFM-80. The devices that are not currently used include SIO channel A, the general purpose PIO and CTC channels 0 and 1. These ports can be initialized and used as needed without affecting the overall system operation. Consult the monitor variables table at the end of this manual for the vector addresses.

### 2) MEMORY MAPPED VIDEO DISPLAY

The BIGBOARD single-board computer is equipped with a built-in 80 character by 24 line CRT display controller, for use with an external video monitor as the system console output device. The refresh memory for the CRT is bank switchable from the system's 64K byte memory space and includes a hardware address translation circuit for high speed scrolling.

The PFM-80 monitor contains an output driver routine for the CRT that emulates the characteristics of a typical stand-alone video terminal. The control character set recognized by this routine is upwardly compatible with that of the well known Lear Siegler ADM3-A. An operational summary of the CRT driver is given below.

- All character codes between 20 and 7F hex are directly displayable on the screen. Characters are formed in a 5\*7 dot matrix.
- New characters are stored on the screen at the location occupied by the cursor. The cursor is then moved one place to the right.
- If the cursor must appear at a screen position occupied by a non-blank character, the presence of the cursor will be indicated by making the overlayed character blink on and off.
- If a displayable character is output when the cursor is in the right-most column of the screen, an automatic carriage return and linefeed is generated afterwards.
- If a linefeed is output when the cursor is on the bottom line of the screen, the entire display is scrolled up one line and a new blank line is created on the bottom.
- All character codes between 00 and 1F hex are interpreted as control characters. Only 14 of these codes have some effect on the CRT display, and are described in the table below. The remaining 18 are treated as nulls.

CODE	KEY	NAME	EFFECT
00	^@	NUL	- NONE
01	^A	SOH	- NONE
02	^B	STX	- NONE
03	^C	ETX	- NONE
04	^D	EOT	- NONE
05	^E	ENQ	- NONE
06	^F	ACK	- NONE
07	^G	BEL	- AUDIBLE BELL
08	^H	BS	- BACKSPACE OR CURSOR LEFT
09	^I	HT	- HORIZONTAL TAB
0A	^J	LF	- LINEFEED OR CURSOR DOWN
0B	^K	VT	- CURSOR UP
0C	^L	FF	- CURSOR RIGHT
0D	^M	CR	- CARRIAGE RETURN
0E	^N	SO	- NONE
0F	^O	SI	- NONE
10	^P	DLE	- NONE
11	^Q	DC1	- NONE
12	^R	DC2	- NONE
13	^S	DC3	- NONE
14	^T	DC4	- NONE
15	^U	NAK	- NONE
16	^V	SYN	- NONE

1Q

17	<del>^W</del>	ETB - CLEAR TO END OF SCREEN
18	<sup>^X</sup>	CAN - CLEAR TO END OF LINE
19	<sup>^Y</sup>	EM - NONE
1A	<sup>^Z</sup>	SUB - CLEAR SCREEN
1B	<sup>^[</sup>	ESC - ESCAPE SEQUENCE
1C	<sup>^`</sup>	FS - NONE
1D	<sup>^]</sup>	GS - NONE
1E	<sup>^~</sup>	RS - HOME CURSOR
1F	<sup>^_</sup>	VS - DISPLAY CONTROL CHARACTER

#### Bell:

Generates a 10 microsecond pulse which can be used with external hardware to produce an audible 'BELL' sound.

#### Backspace:

Moves the cursor to the next column to the left. If the cursor is in the leftmost column of the screen, this character has no effect.

#### Tab:

Moves the cursor right to the next tab stop. The tab stops are fixed at every eighth column, starting from the left.

#### Linefeed:

Moves the cursor down one line on the screen. If the cursor is on the bottom-most line, the screen is scrolled up and a blank line is created on the bottom. The top line is lost.

#### Cursor Up:

Moves the cursor up one line on the screen. If the cursor is on the top of the screen it rolls around to the bottom.

#### Cursor Right:

Moves the cursor to the next column to the right. If the cursor is in the rightmost column, there is no effect.

#### Carriage Return:

Moves the cursor to the left-most column of the screen.

#### Clear To Eos:

Clears the contents of the screen from the current cursor position to the end of the bottom line.

**Clear To Eol:**

Clears the contents of the line the cursor is on, from the cursor position to the end of the line.

**Clear Screen:**

Clears the entire screen regardless of the current cursor position and places the cursor in the top-left corner of the screen. Also re-initializes the CRT driver subroutine.

**Escape:**

Used to initiate an XY cursor positioning sequence. The cursor can be moved to an arbitrary location on the screen by outputting a 4 character sequence composed of 1) escape, 2) equals sign, 3) row# character and 4) column# character. The row/column number characters are formed by taking the desired row# (range=0 to 23) or column# (range=0 to 79) and adding 20 hex to it.

**Home Cursor:**

Moves the cursor to the top-left corner of the screen, without altering any characters on the display.

**Display CC's:**

Functions as a prefix character to force the output of symbols in the character generator that correspond to ASCII control characters. The next character output to the CRT after outputting a 1F hex will be displayed on the screen regardless of its numeric value.

### 3) PARALLEL KEYBOARD INPUT

A parallel keyboard interface is provided on BIGBOARD for systems that will use the built-in keyboard and CRT display as the console I/O device. This interface is designed to connect to an ASCII encoded keyboard with 7 bits of parallel data and a key-pressed strobe.

The PFM-80 monitor contains an interrupt driven input handler for the keyboard that maintains a 16 character deep FIFO buffer for input data. This makes it possible to do a considerable amount of typing ahead without any input characters being lost. If characters are typed while disk access is going on, they may be lost because the disk routines lock out all lower priority interrupts. Any characters received when the FIFO is full will also be lost, in which case the interrupt handler will output a bell (07 hex) to the console output device as a warning.

The keyboard input handler contains a software shift lock mechanism as a convenience for users whose keyboards may not have a hardware shift lock. The keyboard input routine utilizes a user defined character (set to 00 hex on reset) as the shift lock. When this character is input from the keyboard it is not stored in the FIFO, but is used to

cause a software flag to be toggled on and off. Any time a character is received when this flag is turned on, the character will be shifted to the opposite case. Characters with values lower than 40 hex are not affected by the shift lock mechanism.

#### 4) FLOPPY DISK CONTROLLER

The system is equipped with an on-board floppy disk interface capable of controlling up to four Shugart compatible 8 inch drives. The interface hardware is based on a Western Digital 1771 disk controller chip, along with extra TTL support circuitry to provide buffering, drive select, head load timing and data separator functions. An optional drive motor on/off control is also available.

The PFM-80 monitor contains a complete I/O driver package for the disk controller. Linkage to the disk I/O routines in the monitor is provided by a set of subroutine entry points described later in this manual. The basic functions available are; drive select, restore, seek track, read sector, and write sector. The user can also specify the track-to-track seek stepping rate, and the sector record length.

All disk functions are verified upon completion, with the final status being returned in the A register. If the command was executed successfully, then A will contain all zeros on return, otherwise it will contain an error status byte as described above under the console monitor 'R' command. The disk driver routines will attempt to recover from any disk I/O errors that occur, so it is generally not necessary for user written programs to try to re-execute commands that fail the first time.

#### 5) SERIAL INPUT/OUTPUT OPTION

The BIGBOARD single-board computer has provisions for an optional serial I/O capability if the Z-80 SIO and its related support chips are installed. These components provide two completely independent RS-232 serial ports that can be used to interface to printers, CRT terminals and data communications equipment. Although the SIO is optional, it can be used with an external terminal to replace the built-in keyboard and CRT display as the system console I/O device.

On power-on reset the PFM-80 monitor determines which type of console I/O has been selected and configures the system accordingly. If serial I/O is selected, the monitor initializes SIO port B for asynchronous operation and waits for a carriage return to be typed in order to measure the baud rate of the terminal being used. Once the baud rate is set, the system behaves just as it would with the built-in console. Received characters generate interrupts and are buffered in a FIFO as described for the parallel keyboard.

If the built-in console I/O is being used, the SIO is not required to be installed in the system, but it is still initialized by the monitor for optional use as a printer port. In this case the SIO is also

programmed for asynchronous operation, but the baud rate is set to 300 and the interrupts are not enabled. A set of entry points for doing simple polled I/O with the SIO is provided in the monitor for use in this configuration. In both of the configurations mentioned above, the SIO is programmed to transmit and receive 7 bit words, with odd parity, and 1 stop bit.

## 6) REAL TIME CLOCK OPTION

The BIGBOARD single board computer has provisions for an optional Z-80 CTC device that can be used to generate the timebase for interrupt driven timers, real-time clocks, and other time keeping functions. If a CTC is installed on the board, the monitor will initialize CTC channels 2 and 3 to interrupt the processor once a second. Channels 0 and 1 of the CTC are not initialized and can be used for other purposes.

The one second interrupt from the CTC is utilized by the monitor's disk I/O routines to implement the optional disk motor turn-off function. If 30 seconds elapse with no disk I/O activity, the monitor will turn on an output bit that is connected to the pin marked 'DAC' on BIGBOARD's power supply connector. This can be wired to an optically isolated AC relay that controls the power to the disk drives. Power will be turned back on automatically when the next disk command is issued.

## 7) PARALLEL I/O OPTION

An optional Z-80 PIO chip has been included on BIGBOARD for general purpose I/O interfacing. This device is not required to be installed in the system and is completely unused by any built-in functions. The PIO contains two independent 8 bit parallel I/O ports that can be used to interface to printers, ROM programmers, analog converters, other computers, or just about anything else imaginable. Those interested in using the PIO should consult the schematic drawings for any needed hardware interfacing details. Data about programming the PIO can be found in most Z-80 applications manuals.

## USER ACCESSABLE MONITOR ROUTINES AND VARIABLES

---

This section gives the locations and calling sequences of the user accessable I/O routines in the PFM-80 monitor. It also describes a number of important monitor variables that may need to be accessed by user written programs.

PFM-80 subroutines are accessed via a table of JUMP instructions beginning at memory location F000 hex. All monitor calls should be made to these entry points, since the actual addresses of the routines inside PFM-80 will vary between different releases. Parameter passing conventions for the monitor fall into one of two groups. The character oriented I/O routines all pass data using the A register, while the disk routines pass parameters in C and HL and return status information in A.

Storage for the monitor's stack and working variables occupies the top 256 bytes of memory, from FF00 to FFFF hex. The mode 2 interrupt vector table takes up the first 32 bytes of this block and the stack starts at the very top. In between, are variables used by the monitor resident I/O drivers and interrupt service routines, some of which are described below. Programs should not attempt to write into any locations in this block that are not specifically mentioned below.

### 1) PFM-80 SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINTS

F000	ENT0:	JP	INIT	;PFM-80 cold start entry
F003	ENT1:	JP	PROMPT	;PFM-80 warm start entry
F006	ENT2:	JP	CONST	;console input status test
F009	ENT3:	JP	CONIN	;console input
F00C	ENT4:	JP	CONOUT	;console output
F00F	ENT5:	JP	CRTOUT	;memory-mapped CRT output
F012	ENT6:	JP	SIOST	;SIO port B input status test
F015	ENT7:	JP	SIOIN	;SIO port B input
F018	ENT8:	JP	SIOOUT	;SIO port B output
F01B	ENT9:	JP	SELECT	;disk drive select
F01E	ENT10:	JP	HOME	;restore to track 0
F021	ENT11:	JP	SEEK	;seek track
F024	ENT12:	JP	READ	;read sector into memory
F027	ENT13:	JP	WRITE	;write sector from memory

FUNCTION	PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION
COLD ....	IN: none OUT: does not return	Perform cold start initialization of PFM-80 monitor and enter command mode.
WARM ....	IN: none OUT: does not return	Enter PFM-80 monitor command mode with no re-initialization.
CONST ...	IN: none OUT: status in A	Test for data ready in console input FIFO and return status in A. If data is available then A=FF, else A=0 hex.
CONIN ...	IN: none OUT: character in A	Return character from console input FIFO in A. If FIFO is empty then loop until character is input.
CONOUT ..	IN: character in A OUT: none	Output character passed in A to the console output device.
CRTOUT ..	IN: character in A OUT: none	Output character passed in A to the memory-mapped CRT display.
SIOST ...	IN: none OUT: status in A	Test for received data available from SIO channel B and return status in A. if data is available then A=0, else A=FF hex.
SIOIN ...	IN: none OUT: character in A	Return received data from SIO channel B in A. Loop until data is received if none is available on entry.
SIOOUT ..	IN: character in A OUT: none	Output character passed in A to SIO channel B transmit register.
SELECT ..	IN: unit number in C OUT: status in A	Select specified drive for future restore, seek, read or write command. If the drive is not ready, then the currently selected drive is left on.
HOME.....	IN: none OUT: status in A	Move read/write head to home position at track 0 And verify if it got there
SEEK ....	IN: track number in C OUT: status in A	Move read/write head to specified track And verify if it got there.
READ ....	IN: sector number in C OUT: status in A	Read specified sector on current buffer pointer in HL track into memory data buffer.
WRITE ...	IN: sector number in C OUT: status in A	Write specified sector on current Track from memory data buffer.

## 2) STORAGE ALLOCATION FOR PFM-80 VARIABLES

```

{ INTERRUPT VECTOR TABLE }

FF00      SIOV0:  DEFS    2      ;SIO port B xmit buffer empty
FF02      SIOV1:  DEFS    2      ;SIO port B external/status change
FF04      SIOV2:  DEFS    2      ;SIO port B recieve data available
FF06      SIOV3:  DEFS    2      ;SIO port B special recieve condition
FF08      SIOV4:  DEFS    2      ;SIO port A xmit buffer empty
FF0A      SIOV5:  DEFS    2      ;SIO port A external/status change
FF0C      SIOV6:  DEFS    2      ;SIO port A recieve data available
FF0E      SIOV7:  DEFS    2      ;SIO port A special recieve condition

FF10      CTCV0:  DEFS    2      ;CTC channel 0 interrupt
FF12      CTCV1:  DEFS    2      ;CTC channel 1 interrupt
FF14      CTCV2:  DEFS    2      ;CTC channel 2 interrupt
FF16      CTCV3:  DEFS    2      ;CTC channel 3 interrupt

FF18      SYSVA:  DEFS    2      ;system PIO port A interrupt
FF1A      SYSVB:  DEFS    2      ;system PIO port B interrupt

FF1C      GENVA:  DEFS    2      ;general purpose PIO port A interrupt
FF1E      GENVB:  DEFS    2      ;general purpose PIO port B interrupt

{ CONSOLE KEYBOARD INPUT VARIABLES }

FF20      FIFO:   DEFS   16     ;input data fifo buffer
FF30      FIFCNT: DEFS    1     ;number of characters in FIFO
FF33      LOCK:   DEFS    1     ;character used for software shift loc

{ REAL-TIME-CLOCK VARIABLES }

FF5D      TIKCNT: DEFS    2     ;binary one second interrupt counter
FF5F      DAY:    DEFS    1     ;calendar day
FF60      MONTH:  DEFS    1     ;calendar month
FF61      YEAR:   DEFS    1     ;calendar year
FF61      HRS:    DEFS    1     ;clock hours
FF63      MINS:   DEFS    1     ;clock minutes
FF64      SECS:   DEFS    1     ;clock seconds

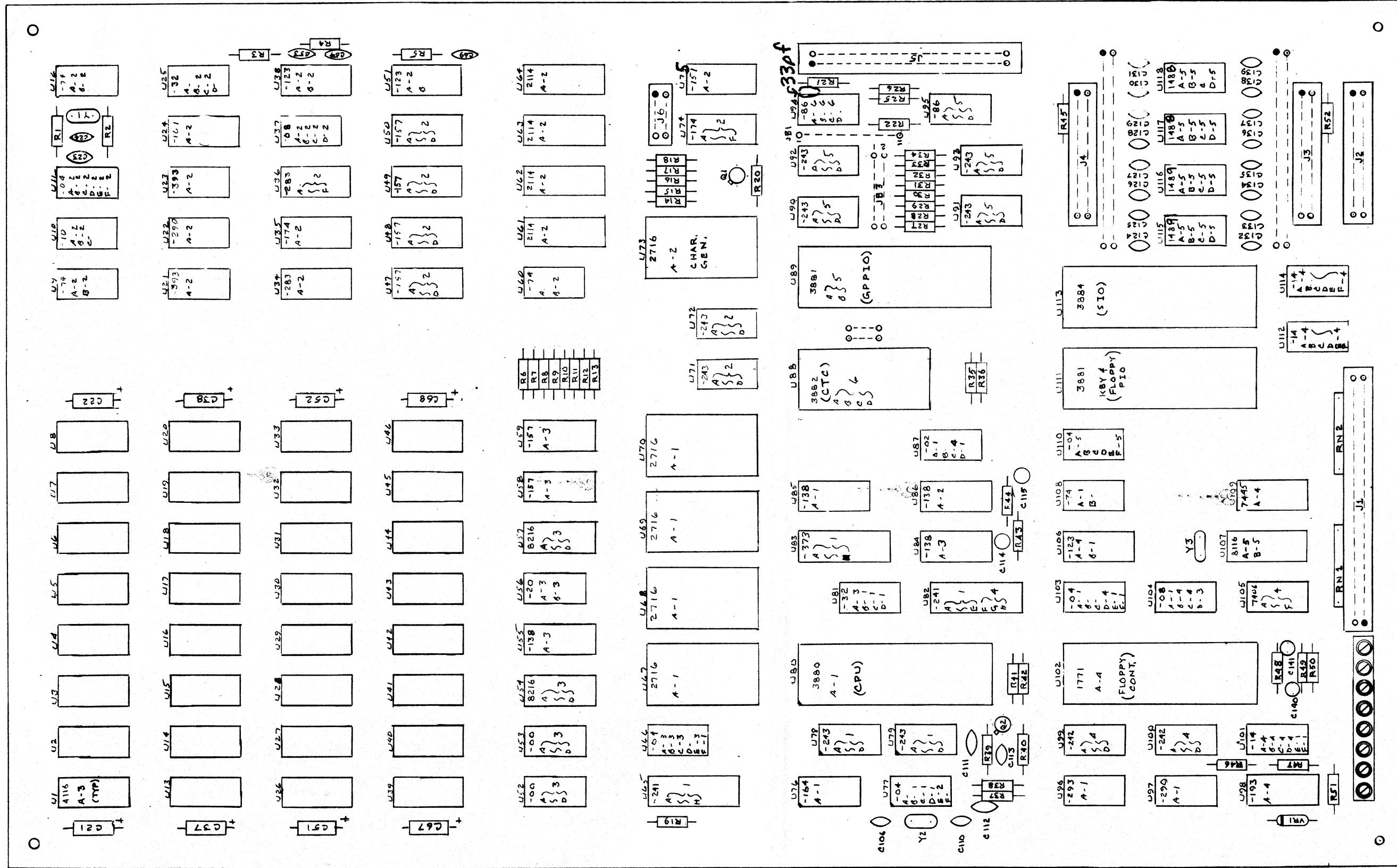
{ DISK INPUT/OUTPUT DRIVER VARIABLES }

FF6A      SPEED:  DEFS    1     ;track to track stepping rate
FF6B      RECLEN: DEFS    1     ;disk record length for read/write
FF6C      MOTOR:  DEFS    1     ;drive motor activity timer

{ CRT OUTPUT DRIVER VARIABLES }

FF76      CSRCHR: DEFS    1     ;character used for cursor indicator
FF77      BASE:   DEFS    1     ;current content of scroll register
FF79      NULLS:  DEFS    1     ;null count for SIO control character
                                ; output padding

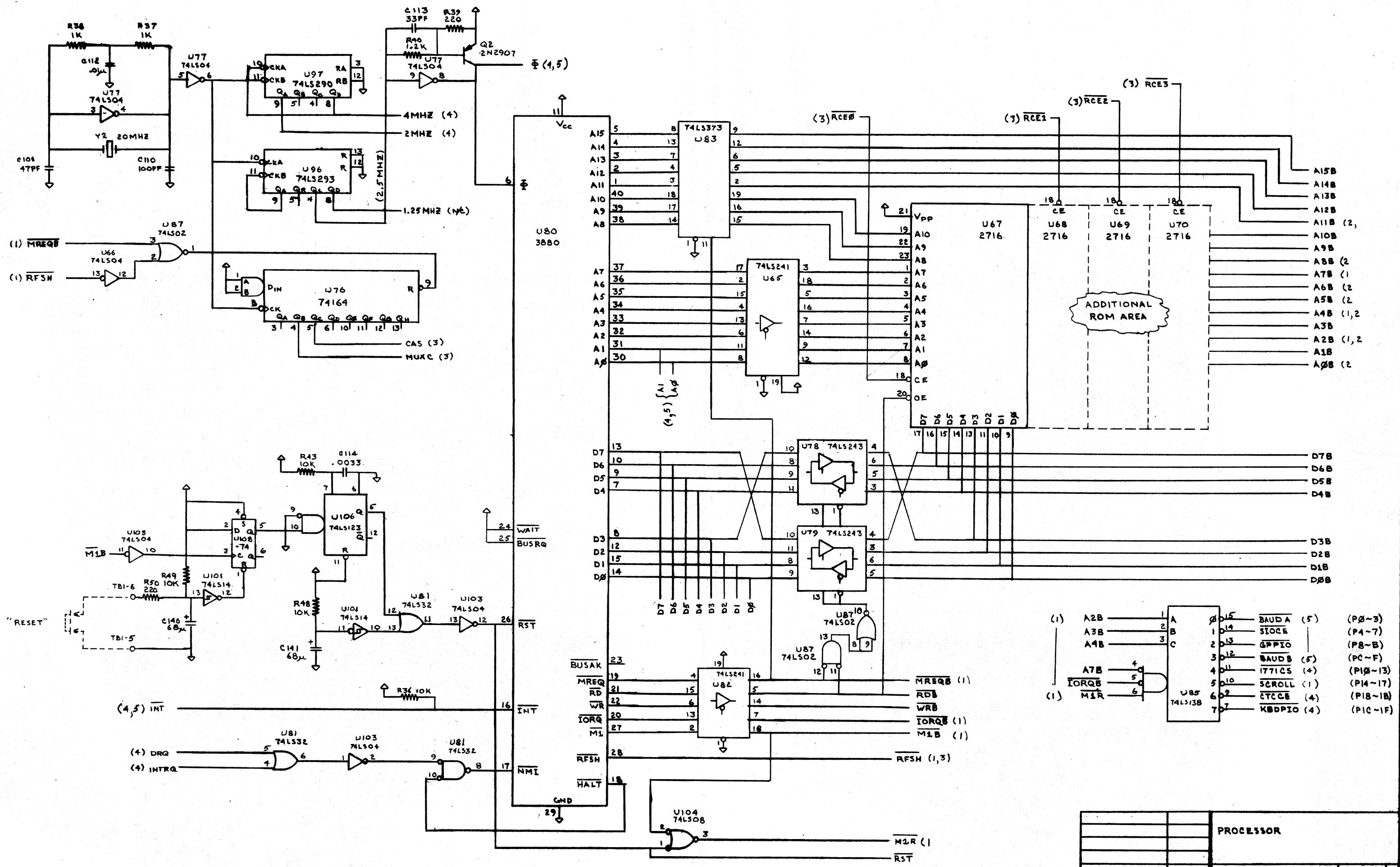
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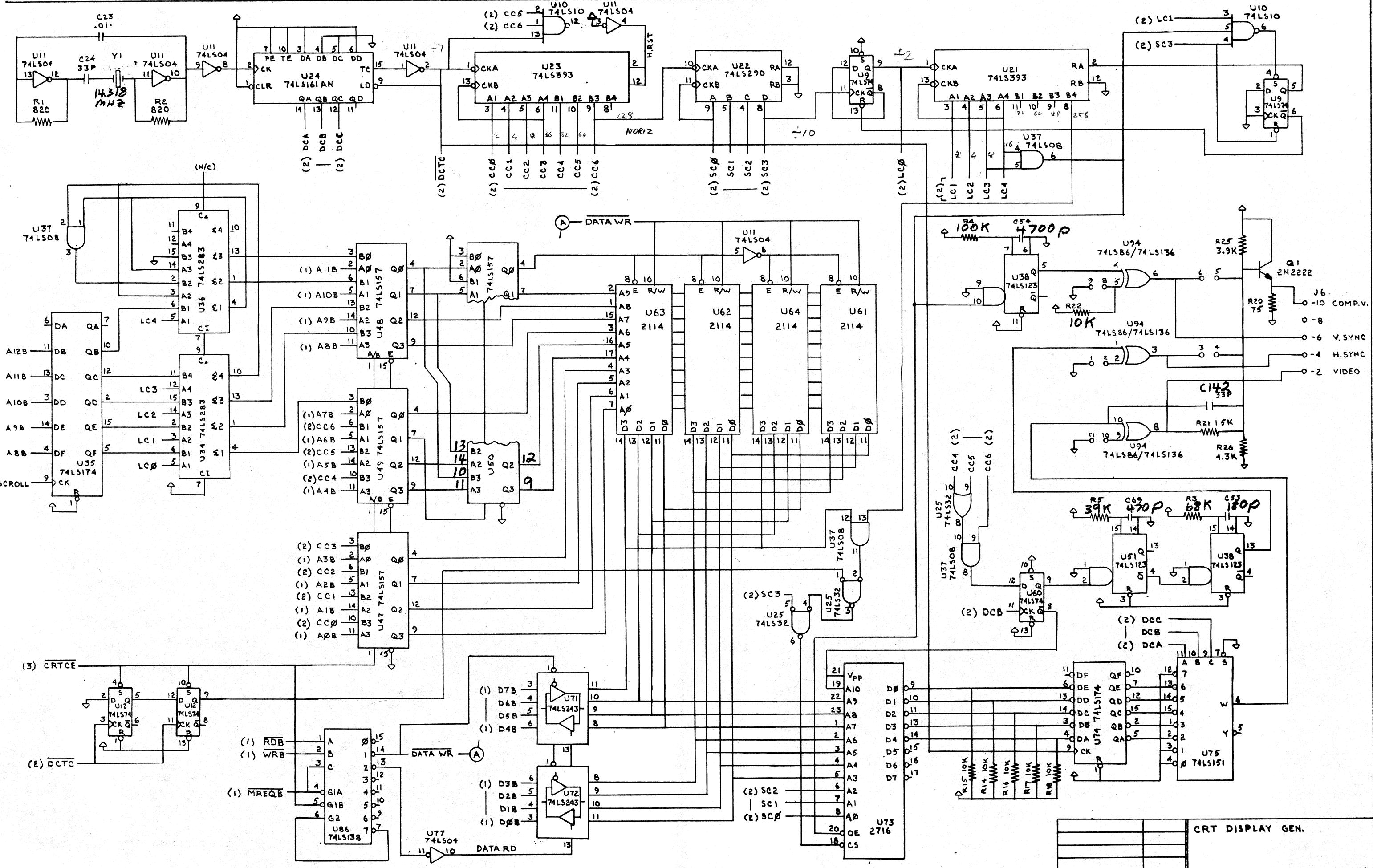


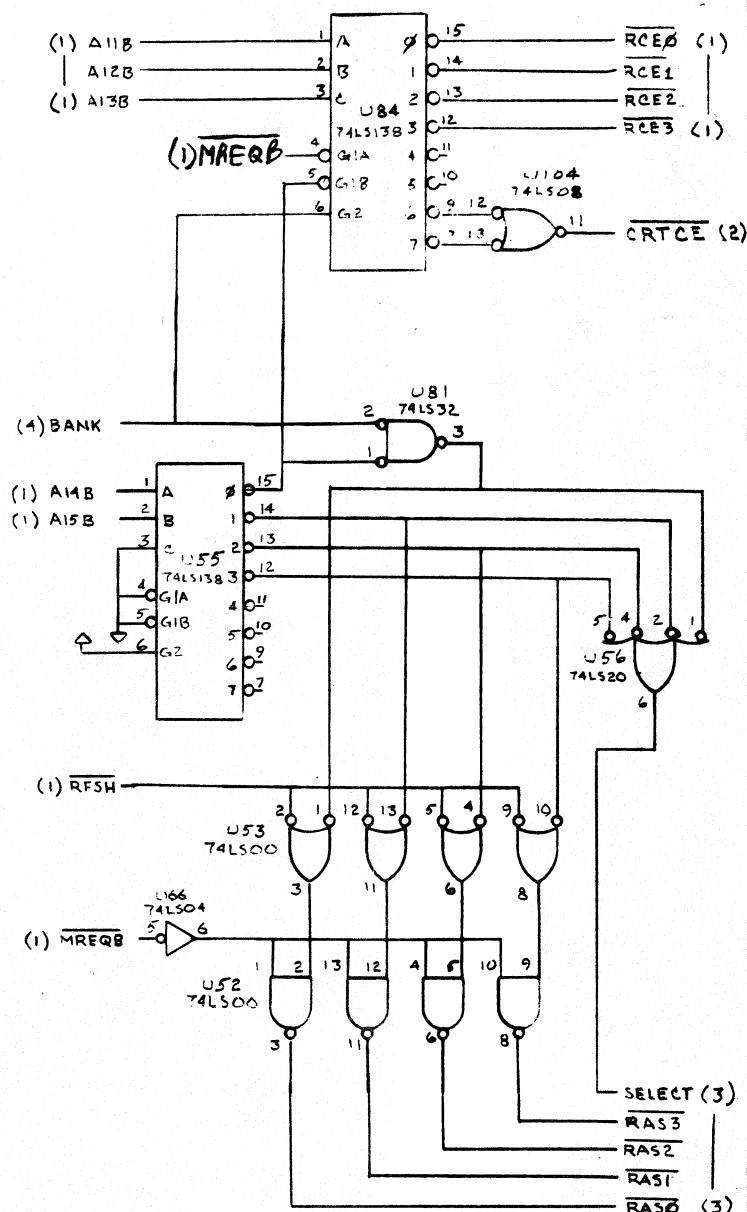
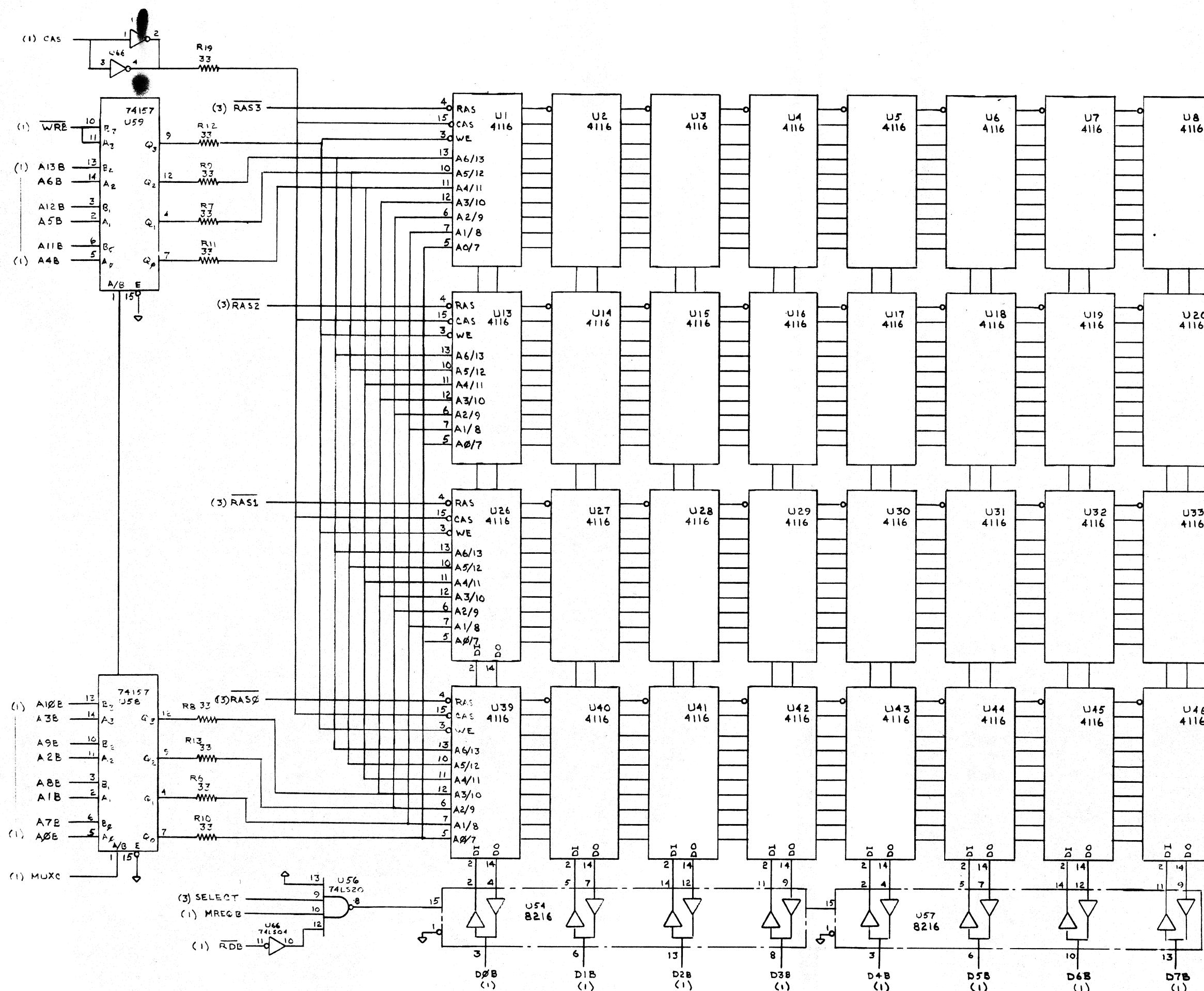
**CONNECTORS:**  
**J1 - FLOPPY DISK**  
**J2 - KEYBOARD**  
**J3 - SERIAL I/O**  
**J4 - SERIAL I/O**  
**J5 - PARALLEL I/O**  
**J6 - VIDEO OUT**

U.O.  
DAC  
PQRST  
+12 VDC  
+5 VDC  
GND  
-12 VDC

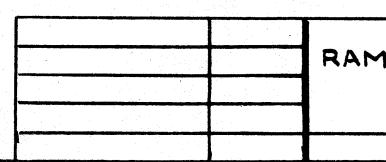
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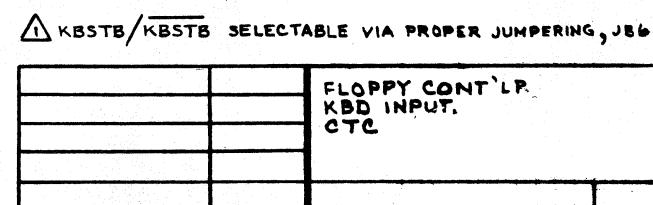
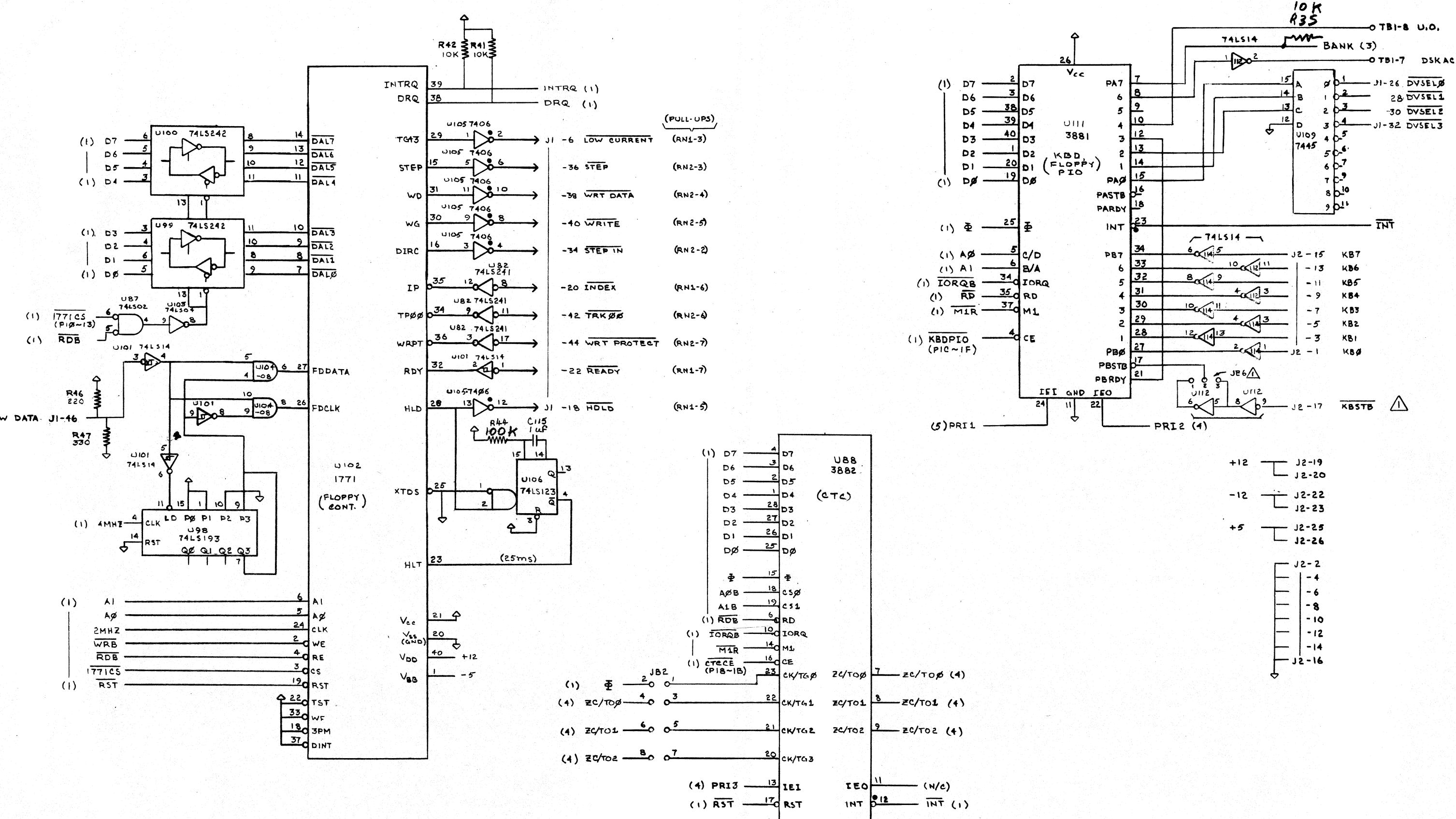


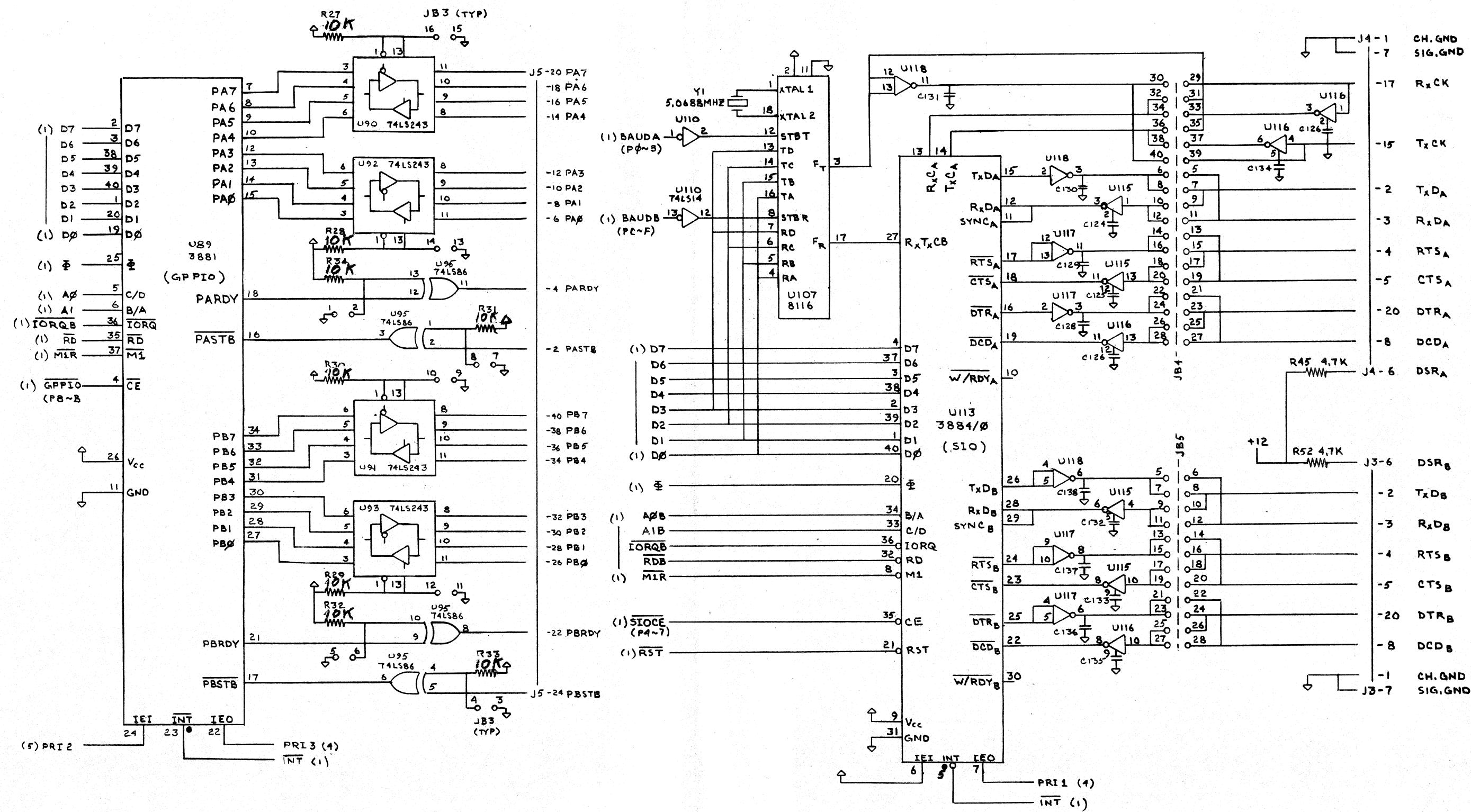




4116 POWER : PIN 1: -5VDC  
PIN 8: +12VDC  
PIN 9: +5VDC  
PIN 16: GND







1. CAPS ON SIO IN/OUT DRIVERS: 390 PF  
NOTE(S)

	GP PIO/SIO

# PFM Monitor Listing

```

0001 ;*****
0002 ;*
0003 ;*      BIGBOARD MONITOR ROM, NON-RELOCATABLE VERSION   *
0004 ;*      Russell Smith          2-August-1980           *
0005 ;*
0006 ;*****
0007 ;
0008 ;
0009     PSECT    ABS
>F000  0010 ROM     EQU      0FOOOH    ;START OF 2K ROM
>FF00  0011 RAM     EQU      OFFOOH    ;START OF 256 BYTE RAM
>3000  0012 CRTMEM  EQU      3000H    ;BASE OF 4K CRT MEMORY
0013 ;
0014 ;
>F000  0015     ORG      ROM
0016     INCLUDE INIT.ASM
0017 ;*****
0018 ;*
0019 ;*      COLD START INITIALIZATION ROUTINE FOR          *
0020 ;*      CONFIGURING THE SYSTEM AFTER A POWER-ON          *
0021 ;*      OR PUSHBUTTON RESET.                         *
0022 ;*                                              18-Oct-80 . *
0023 ;*
0024 ;*****
0025 ;
0026 ;
0027 ;-- MONITOR ENTRY POINT TABLE --
0028 ;
F000  C32AF0  0029 COLD:   JP      INIT      ;MONITOR COLD ENTRY POINT
F003  C32BF1  0030 WARM:   JP      PROMPT    ;MONITOR WARM ENTRY POINT
F006  C331F4  0031 CONST:  JP      KBDST    ;CONSOLE STATUS VECTOR
F009  C339F4  0032 CONIN:  JP      KBDIN    ;CONSOLE INPUT VECTOR
F00C  C320F5  0033 CONOUT: JP      CRTOUT   ;CONSOLE OUTPUT VECTOR
F00F  C320F5  0034         JP      CRTOUT   ;CRT OUTPUT VECTOR
F012  C3E8F4  0035         JP      SIOST    ;SIO CHANNEL B STATUS VECTOR
F015  C3F0F4  0036         JP      SIOIN    ;SIO CHANNEL B INPUT VECTOR
F018  C3FEF4  0037         JP      SIOOUT   ;SIO CHANNEL B OUTPUT VECTOR
F01B  C3B1F6  0038         JP      SELECT   ;DISK DRIVE SELECT
F01E  C3E9F6  0039         JP      HOME    ;HOME R/W HEAD
F021  C3FBF6  0040         JP      SEEK    ;SEEK TO TRACK
F024  C32AF7  0041         JP      READ    ;READ SECTOR
F027  C31FF7  0042         JP      WRITE   ;WRITE SECTOR
0043 ;
0044 ;
0045 ;
0046 ;DO A SHORT POST-RESET TIME DELAY. ALSO INITIALIZES THE
0047 ;STACK POINTER AND FILLS THE MONITOR SCRATCH RAM WITH ZEROS
0048 ;
F02A  F3      0049 INIT:   DI
F02B  2100FF  0050       LD      HL, RAM   ;POINT TO START OF MONITOR RAM
F02E  3600    0051 INIT1:  LD      (HL), 0  ;FILL 256 BYTE SPACE WITH ZEROS
F030  F9      0052       LD      SP, HL   ;SOMETHING USEFUL TO ADD DELAY
F031  2C      0053       INC    L
F032  20FA    0054       JR      NZ, INIT1-$ ;LOOP TAKES 4 MILLISECONDS
0055 ;
0056 ;INITIALIZE THE Z-80 FOR INTERRUPT MODE #2
0057
F034  7C      0058       LD      A,H

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F035	ED47	0059	LD	I,A	;LOAD I REG W/ MSB OF VECTOR TABLE
;					
F037	ED5E	0060	IM	2	;AND SELECT INTERRUPT MODE 2
		0061 ;			
F039	CDECFS	0062	CALL	CLRSCN	;FILL THE CRT MEMORY WTH BLANKS
		0063 ;			
		0064 ;STORE ANY NON-ZERO VALUES FOR VARIABLES IN MEMORY			
		0065 ;			
F03C	21D3F0	0066	LD	HL, INTAB	;POINT TO DEFAULT VAR TABLE
F03F	0600	0067 INIT2:	LD	B,0	
F041	4E	0068	LD	C,(HL)	;BC=DATA BLOCK BYTECOUNT
F042	23	0069	INC	HL	
F043	5E	0070	LD	E,(HL)	;DE=DESTINATION FOR DATA
F044	23	0071	INC	HL	
F045	56	0072	LD	D,(HL)	
F046	23	0073	INC	HL	
F047	EDB0	0074	LDIR		;COPY DATA @ HL TO VAR @ DE
F049	CB7E	0075	BIT	7,(HL)	
F04B	28F2	0076	JR	Z,INIT2-\$	;LOOP AGAIN IF NOT END OF TABLE
		0077 ;			
		0078 ;INITIALIZE THE PROGRAMMABLE I/O DEVICES			
		0079 ;			
F04D	23	0080	INC	HL	;POINT TO I/O INIT DATA TABLE
F04E	46	0081 INIT3:	LD	B,(HL)	;B=INIT LOOP BYTECOUNT
F04F	23	0082	INC	HL	
F050	4E	0083	LD	C,(HL)	;C=DEVICE CONTROL PORT#
F051	23	0084	INC	HL	
F052	EDB3	0085	OTIR		;SEND DATA @ HL TO PORT @ C
F054	CB7E	0086	BIT	7,(HL)	;TEST FOR TABLE END MARKER
F056	28F6	0087	JR	Z,INIT3-\$	;LOOP AGAIN IF NOT AT END
		0088 ;			
		0089 ;DETERMINE IF CONSOLE I/O CONFIGURATION WILL BE FOR THE			
		0090 ;ON-BOARD CRT AND KEYBOARD OR AN EXTERNAL SERIAL TERMINAL.			
		0091 ;			
F058	ED78	0092	IN	A,(C)	;TEST SIO READ REG 2 TO CHECK
F05A	FE06	0093	CP	00000110B	;IF THE SIO IS INSTALLED
F05C	2012	0094	JR	NZ,PARALL-\$	;SKIP CONFIG TEST IF NO SIO
F05E	DB1E	0095	IN	A,(KBDDAT)	;MAKE SURE KBD PIO 'READY' RESET
F060	0610	0096	LD	B,00010000B	;B=RESET SIO EXT STATUS COMMAND
F062	ED41	0097 DECIDE:	OUT	(C),B	;TEST FOR ARRIVAL OF A SERIAL
F064	FD78	0098	IN	A,(C)	; INPUT CHAR START BIT
F066	CB67	0099	BIT	4,A	
F068	200E	0100	JR	NZ,BAUD-\$	;EXIT LOOP IF START BIT DETECTED
F06A	DB1C	0101	IN	A,(BITDAT)	
F06C	CB5F	0102	BIT,,	3,A	;TEST FOR DATA RDY STROBE FROM
F06E	20F2	0103	JR	NZ,DECIDE-\$	;PARALLEL KBD, LOOP IF INACTIVE
F070	DB1E	0104 PARALL:	IN	A,(KBDDAT)	;DISCARD FIRST KEYBOARD CHAR
F072	3EB3	0105	LD	A,10000011B	
F074	D31F	0106	OUT	(KBDCTL),A	;ENABLE INTERRUPTS FROM KBD PIO
F076	182D	0107	JR	SIGNON-\$	;SIGNON WTH BUILT-IN CONSOLE I/O
		0108 ;			
		0109 ;			
		0110 ;AUTOMATIC BAUD RATE SETTING ROUTINE FOR SIO			
		0111 ;			
F078	AF	0112 BAUD:	XOR	A	
F079	ED41	0113 BAUD1:	OUT	(C),B	
F078	ED50	0114	IN	D,(C)	;READ SIO STATUS REGISTER
F07D	CB62	0115	BIT	4,D	;TEST THE SYNC/HUNT BIT
F07F	28FB	0116	JR	Z,BAUD1-\$	;LOOP UNTIL IT CHANGES STATE
F081	3C	0117 BAUD2:	INC	A	
F082	ED41	0118	OUT	(C),B	;RESET REGISTER #0 FLAGS AGAIN
F084	ED50	0119	IN	D,(C)	;&LOOP TIMING THE SYNC/HUNT BIT
F086	CB62	0120	BIT	4,D	
F088	20F7	0121	JR	NZ,BAUD2-\$	;REPEAT UNTIL BIT CHANGES AGAIN

F08A	21CAF0	012	LD	HL,RATES-1
F0BD	23	013	BAUD3:	INC HL : INDEX INTO BAUD RATE TABLE
F0BE	17	0124	RLA	; USING COUNT DERRIVED IN A
F0BF	30FC	0125	JR	NC,BAUD3-\$
F091	7E	0126	LD	A,(HL) : GET BAUD RATE CONTROL BYTE FROM
F092	D30C	0127	OUT	(BAUDB),A : TBL & OUTPUT TO COM-8116 TIMER
F094	CDF0F4	0128	CALL	SIOIN : DISCARD 1ST SERIAL INPUT CHAR
F097	3E01	0129	LD	A,1
F099	D307	0130	OUT	(SIOCDB),A ; RE-PROGRAM SIO B TO GENERATE
F09B	3E1C	0131	LD	A,00011100B;INTERRUPTS ON RECEIVED DATA.
F09D	D307	0132	OUT	(SIOCDB),A ; PARITY DOES NOT AFFECT VECTOR
F09F	21FEF4	0133	LD	HL,SIOOUT
F0A2	220DF0	0134	LD	(CONOUT+1),HL ; RE-DIRECT CONSOLE OUTPUT TO SIO
:		0135 :		
		0136 :PRINT SIGNON MESSAGE		
		0137 :		
FOA5	FB	0138	SIGNON: EI	
FOA6	C0ECF3	0139	CALL	PNEXT
FOA9	0DOA	0140	DEFB	CR,LF
FOAB	2E2E2E20	0141	DEFM	'... system monitor 3.3 ...'
	73797374			"
	656D206D			
	6F6E6974			
	6F722033			
	2E33202E			
	2E2E			
FOC5	0DOA	0142	DEFB	CR,LF
FOC7	04	0143	DEFB	EOT
FOCB	C303F0	0144	JP	WARM ; GO ENTER MONITOR
	0145 :			
	0146 :			
	0147 :			
	0148 :BAUD RATE CONSTANTS FOR COM 8116 BAUD RATE GENERATOR			
	0149 :			
FOCB	05	0150	RATES:	DEFB 0101B : 300 BAUD
FOCC	06	0151	DEFB 0110B : 600 BAUD	
FOCD	07	0152	DEFB 0111B : 1200 BAUD	
FOCE	0A	0153	DEFB 1010B : 2400 BAUD	
FOCF	0C	0154	DEFB 1100B : 4800 BAUD	
FOD0	0E	0155	DEFB 1110B : 9600 BAUD	
FOD1	0F	0156	DEFB 1111B : 19200 BAUD	
FOD2	0F	0157	DEFB 1111B : 19200 BAUD	
	0158 :			
	0159 :			
>FOD3		0160	INTAB EQU \$	; INITIALIZATION DATA TABLES
		0161 :		
		0162 :		
		0163 :INITIALIZE THE Z-80 'I' REGISTER INTERRUPT VECTOR TABLE		
		0164 :		
FOD3	02	0165	DEFB 2	
FOD4	1AFF	0166	DEFW SYSVEC+2	
FOD6	8CF4	0167	DEFW KEYSRV	; PARALLEL KBD INTERRUPT VECTOR
	0168			
FOD8	02	0169	DEFB 2	
FOD9	16FF	0170	DEFW CTCVEC+6	
FOD8	9FF4	0171	DEFW TIMER	; 1 SEC TIMER INTERRUPT VECTOR
	0172			
FODD	04	0173	DEFB 4	
FODE	04FF	0174	DEFW SIOVEC+4	
FOEO	AFF4	0175	DEFW SIOINT	; SIO RECEIVE INTERRUPT VECTOR
FOE2	CFF4	0176	DEFW SIDERR	; SIO PARITY, OVERRUN & FRAMING ERROR
:		0177 :		
		0178 :INITIALIZE DISK I/O DRIVER VARIABLES		
		0179 :		
FOE4	08	0180	DEFB 8	

FOE5	65FF	0181	DEFW	UNIT	
FOE7	FF	0182	DEFB	255	;FLAG ALL DRIVES AS DE-SELECTED
FOEB	FFFFFF	0183	DEFB	255,255,255,255	;CLEAR HEAD POSITION TABLE
FOEC	00	0184	DEFB	00000000B	;SELECT FASTEST SEEK SPEED
FOED	80	0185	DEFB	128	;SELECT 128 BYTE SECTOR LENGTH
FOEE	1E	0186	DEFB	30	;SET MOTOR TURN-OFF TIMER
		0187 ;			
		0188 ;INITIALIZE THE CRT DISPLAY CURSOR			
		0189 ;			
FOEF	02	0190	DEFB	2	
FOF0	75FF	0191	DEFW	CHRSAV	
FOF2	20	0192	DEFB	'	
FOF3	5F	0193	DEFB	'_'	;USE NON-BLINKING underscore
		0194 ;			
		0195 ;SET DEFAULT 'SOFTWARE' INTERRUPT VECTORS			
		0196 ;			
FOF4	06	0197	DEFB	6	
FOF5	57FF	0198	DEFW	TIKVEC	
FOF7	80F4	0199	DEFW	DSKTMR	;POINT 'TIKVEC' TO DISK MTR TIMER
FOF9	44F4	0200	DEFW	STASH	;POINT 'PINVEC' TO FIFO INPUT ROUTINE
;					
FOFB	44F4	0201	DEFW	STASH	;POINT 'SINVEC' TO FIFO INPUT ROUTINE
;					
		0202 ;			
		0203 ;SET FREE MEMORY POINTER			
		0204 ;			
FOFD	02	0205	DEFB	2	
FOFE	7AFF	0206	DEFW	FREPTR	
F100	E6F7	0207	DEFW	ROMEND	;POINT TO 1ST LOC AFTER MONITOR
		0208 ;			
		0209 ;			
F102	FF	0210	DEFB	-1	;END OF VARIABLE INIT TABLE
		0211 ;			
		0212 ;			
		0213 ;			
>0000		0214	EQU	00H	;CHANNEL A BAUD RATE GENERATOR
>0004		0215	EQU	04H	;DUAL SERIAL I/O
>0008		0216	EQU	08H	;GENERAL PURPOSE PARALLEL I/O
>000C		0217	EQU	0CH	;CHANNEL B BAUD RATE GENERATOR
>0010		0218	EQU	10H	;WEST DIGITAL DISK CONTROLLER
>0014		0219	EQU	14H	;CRT SCROLL MEM SCROLL REGISTER
>0018		0220	EQU	18H	;QUAD COUNTER/TIMER CIRCUIT
>001C		0221	EQU	1CH	;SYSTEM PARALLEL I/O
		0222 ;			
		0223 ;INITIALIZE SYSTEM PIO FOR USE AS BANK-SWITCH,			
		0224 ;DISK DRIVE SELECT AND PARALLEL KEYBOARD INPUT			
		0225 ;			
>001C		0226	BITDAT	EQU	SYSPIO+0
>001D		0227	BITCTL	EQU	SYSPIO+1
>001E		0228	KBDAT	EQU	SYSPIO+2
>001F		0229	KBDCTL	EQU	SYSPIO+3
		0230			
F103	031D	0231	DEFB	3,BITCTL	
F105	CF	0232	DEFB	11001111B	;PUT SYSTEM PIO IN BIT MODE
F106	18	0233	DEFB	00011000B	;MAKE BITS 4 AND 3 BE INPUTS
F107	40	0234	DEFB	01000000B	;DISABLE INTERRUPTS
		0235 ;			
F108	011C	0236	DEFB	1,BITDAT	
F10A	00	0237	DEFB	00000000B	;DE-SELECT ROMS, ENABLE DRIVE 0
		0238 ;			
F10B	021F	0239	DEFB	2,KBDCTL	
F10D	4F	0240	DEFB	01001111B	;PUT KBD PORT IN INPUT MODE
F10E	1A	0241	DEFB	SYSVEC+2	;LOAD KEYBOARD INTERRUPT VECTOR
		0242 ;			
		0243 ;			

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0244 ; INITIALIZE CHANNELS 2 AND 3 OF THE CTC
0245 ; TO GENERATE ONE SECOND INTERRUPTS FROM CTC3
0246 ;
>0018 0247 CTC0 EQU CTC+0 ; CTC CHANNEL 0 PORT#
>0019 0248 CTC1 EQU CTC+1 ; CTC CHANNEL 1
>001A 0249 CTC2 EQU CTC+2 ; CTC CHANNEL 2
>001B 0250 CTC3 EQU CTC+3 ; CTC CHANNEL 3
0251
F10F 0118 0252 DEFB 1,CTC0
F111 10 0253 DEFB CTCVEC ; BASE INTERRUPT VECTOR FOR CTC
0254 ;
F112 021A 0255 DEFB 2,CTC2
F114 27 0256 DEFB 00100111B ; PUT CTC2 IN TIMER MODE
F115 69 0257 DEFB 105 ; CTC2 PERIOD=105*256*400 NS
0258 ;
F116 021B 0259 DEFB 2,CTC3
F118 C7 0260 DEFB 11000111B ; PUT CTC3 IN COUNTER MODE
F119 5D 0261 DEFB 93 ; CTC3 PERIOD=999936 uS
0262 ;
0263 ;
0264 ; INITIALIZE SIO CHANNEL B FOR ASYNCHRONOUS SERIAL
0265 ; INTERFACE TO PRINTER OR TERMINAL
0266 ;
>0004 0267 SIODPA EQU SIO+0 ; SIO DATA PORT A
>0005 0268 SIODPB EQU SIO+1 ; SIO DATA PORT B
>0006 0269 SIOCRA EQU SIO+2 ; SIO CONTROL/STATUS PORT A
>0007 0270 SIOCMB EQU SIO+3 ; SIO CONTROL/STATUS PORT B
0271
F11A 010C 0272 DEFB 1,BAUDB
F11C 05 0273 DEFB 0101B ; SET COM B116 TO 300 BD DEFAULT
0274
F11D 0B07 0275 DEFB 11,SIOCMB
F11F 04 0276 DEFB 4 ; SELECT REGISTER #4
F120 45 0277 DEFB 01000101B ; 16X CLK,1 STOP BIT, ODD PARITY
F121 01 0278 DEFB 1 ; SELECT REGISTER #1
F122 04 0279 DEFB 00000100B ; STATUS AFFECTS VECTOR,
; NO INTERRUPTS
;
F123 03 0280 DEFB 3 ; SELECT REGISTER #3
F124 41 0281 DEFB 01000001B ; 7 BITS/RX CHAR
F125 05 0282 DEFB 5 ; SELECT REGISTER #5
F126 AA 0283 DEFB 10101010B ; 7 BITS/TX CHAR, ASSERT DTR
F127 02 0284 DEFB 2 ; SELECT REGISTER #2
F128 00 0285 DEFB SIOVEC ; LOAD INTERRUPT VECTOR BASE
F129 02 0286 DEFB 2 ; SELECT READ REG#2 FOR SIO TEST
0287
F12A FF 0288 DEFB -1 ; END-OF-TABLE
0289 ;
0290 ; INIT DONE
0291 ;
0292 ;
0293 INCLUDE MONITOR.ASM
0294 ;***** *
0295 ;*
0296 ;* BASIC HEX MONITOR FOR Z-80 PROCESSORS *
0297 ;* 3-Aug-80 *
0298 ;*
0299 ;***** *
0300 ;
0301 ;
0302 ;
0303 ;

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F12B	CDECF3	0304	PROMPT:	CALL	PNEXT	
F12E	0D0A	0305		DEFB	CR,LF	
F130	2A20	0306		DEFM	'*	
F132	04	0307		DEFB	EOT	
F133	2188FF	0308		LD	HL,LINBUF	
F136	0E20	0309		LD	C,32	
F138	CD3BF3	0310		CALL	GETLIN ;INPUT A BUFERED CONSOLE LINE	
F13B	3835	0311		JR	C,WHAT-\$ ;PRINT 'WHAT ?' IF INPUT ERROR	
		0312				
F13D	AF	0313		XOR	A	
F13E	3284FF	0314		LD	(ESCFLG),A	
F141	CDFCF3	0315		CALL	CRLFS	
F144	3A88FF	0316		LD	A,(LINBUF) ;GET FIRST CHAR IN LINE	
F147	FE0D	0317		CP	CR	
F149	28E0	0318		JR	Z,PROMPT-\$ ;JUMP IF A NULL LINE	
F14B	2182F1	0319		LD	HL,CMDTAB ;SEARCH FOR A MATCHING CHAR	
F14E	010B00	0320		LD	BC,CMDSZ/3 ; IN COMMAND SEARCH TABLE	
F151	CD60F3	0321		CALL	SEARCH	
F154	201C	0322		JR	NZ,WHAT-\$ ;TRY AGAIN IF SEACRH FAILS	
F156	C5	0323		PUSH	BC	
F157	FD2189FF	0324		LD	IY,LINBUF+1	
F15B	CD6AF3	0325		CALL	PARAMS ;INPUT NUMERIC PARAMETERS FROM	
F15E	DDE1	0326		POP	IX ; LINE BUFFER AND TEST IF ERROR	
F160	3810	0327		JR	C,WHAT-\$	
F162	2A7CFF	0328		LD	HL,(PARAM1)	
F165	ED5B7EFF	0329		LD	DE,(PARAM2)	
F169	ED4B80FF	0330		LD	BC,(PARAM3)	
F16D	CD80F1	0331		CALL	CALLX ;CALL SUBROUTINE @ IX	
F170	30B9	0332		JR	NC,PROMPT-\$;GO BACK TO PROMPT IF NO ERRORS	
		0333				
F172	CDECF3	0334	WHAT:	CALL	PNEXT	
F175	20776861	0335		DEFM	' what ?'	
		74203F				
F17C	07	0336		DEFB	'G'-64 ;SAY 'what ?' AND BEEP THE BELL	
F17D	04	0337		DEFB	EDT	
F17E	18AB	0338		JR	PROMPT-\$	
		0339 ;				
		0340 ;				
F180	DDE9	0341	CALLX:	JP	(IX) ;CALL SUBROUTINE @ IX	
		0342 ;				
		0343 ;				
		0344 ;				
F182	52	0345	CMDTAB:	DEFB	'R'	
F183	4F	0346		DEFB	'O'	
F184	49	0347		DEFB	'I'	
F185	47	0348		DEFB	'G'	
F186	54	0349		DEFB	'T'	
F187	46	0350		DEFB	'F'	
F188	4D	0351		DEFB	'M'	
F189	43	0352		DEFB	'C'	
F18A	42	0353		DEFB	'B'	
F18B	44	0354		DEFB	'D'	
F18C	53	0355		DEFB	'S'	
		0356				
F18D	29F3	0357		DEFW	SWITCH ;SWITCH CONSOLE OUTPUT VECTOR	
F18F	05F2	0358		DEFW	MEMDMP ;DUMP MEMORY IN HEX/ASCII	
F191	A3F1	0359		DEFW	BOOT ;BOOT UP CP/M	
F193	E6F2	0360		DEFW	BLOCK ;MEMORY BLOCK MOVE	
F195	57F2	0361		DEFW	VIEW ;MEMORY EXAMINE/CHANGE	
F197	D8F2	0362		DEFW	FILL ;FILL MEMORY	
F199	8CF2	0363		DEFW	TEST ;RAM DIAGNOSTIC	
F19B	81F2	0364		DEFW	GOTO ;JUMP TO MEMORY LOCATION	
F19D	FEF2	0365		DEFW	INCMD ;READ FROM INPUT PORT	

F19F	20F3	03	DEFW	OUTCMD	:WRITE TO OUTPUT PORT
F1A1	BDF1	03	DEFW	DSKCMD	:DISPLAY DISK SECTOR DATA
		0368			
>0021            0369 CMDSIZE EQU        \$-CMDTAB					
		0370 :			
		0371 :			
		0372 :*****			*
		0373 :*			*
		0374 :*        MONITOR COMMAND ACTION ROUTINES PACKAGE			*
		0375 :*			*
		0376 :*****			*
		0377 :			
		0378 :			
		0379 :			
		0380 :			
		0381 :			
		0382 :-- DISK BOOT LOADER COMMAND --			
		0383 :			
F1A3	OE00	0384	BOOT: LD	C,O	:SELECT DRIVE O FOR BOOT LOAD
F1A5	CDB1F6	0385	CALL	SELECT	
F1A8	203D	0386	JR	NZ,DSKERR-\$	
F1AA	CDE9F6	0387	CALL	HOME	:HOME HEAD TO TRACK 0
F1AD	2038	0388	JR	NZ,DSKERR-\$	:ERROR IF NOT READY OR AT TRO
F1AF	218000	0389	LD	HL,0080H	:POINT TO CP/M READ BUFFER
F1B2	OE01	0390	LD	C,1	:SELECT SECTOR 1
F1B4	CD2AF7	0391	CALL	READ	:READ TRACK 0/ SECTOR 1
F1B7	202E	0392	JR	NZ,DSKERR-\$	
F1B9	F1	0393	POP	AF	:CLEAN UP STACK
F1BA	C38000	0394	JP	0080H	:GO EXECUTE LOADER
		0395 :			
		0396 :			
		0397 :-- DISK SECTOR READ COMMAND --			
		0398 :			
F1BD	FE03	0399	DSKCMD: CP	3	:CHECK PARAMETER COUNT
F1BF	37	0400	SCF		
F1C0	C0	0401	RET	NZ	
F1C1	4D	0402	LD	C,L	:USE FIRST ARG AS UNIT#
F1C2	CDB1F6	0403	CALL	SELECT	
F1C5	2020	0404	JR	NZ,DSKERR-\$	
F1C7	217EFF	0405	LD	HL,PARAM2	
F1CA	4E	0406	LD	C,(HL)	:USE SECOND ARG AS TRACK#
F1CB	CDFBF6	0407	CALL	SEEK	
F1CE	2017	0408	JR	NZ,DSKERR-\$	
F1DO	2180FF	0409	LD	HL,PARAM3	
F1D3	4E	0410	LD	C,(HL)	:USE THIRD ARG AS SECTOR#
F1D4	218000	0411	LD	HL,0080H	
F1D7	CD2AF7	0412	CALL	READ	
F1DA	CBC7	0413	SET	O,A	:MARK ERROR BYTE AS DUE TO READ
F1DC	2009	0414	JR	NZ,DSKERR-\$	
F1DE	218000	0415	LD	HL,0080H	
F1E1	110800	0416	LD	DE,B	
F1E4	C327F2	0417	JP	DUMP	:DUMP DISK READ BUFFER & RETURN
		0418 :			
		0419 :			
F1E7	4F	0420	DSKERR: LD	C,A	:SAVE 1771 STATUS
F1E8	CDECFC3	0421	CALL	PNEXT	
F1EB	6469736B	0422	DEFM	'disk error'	
	20657272				
	6F7220				
F1F6	04	0423	DEFB	EOT	
F1F7	060B	0424	LD	B,B	:PRINT 1771 ERROR BYTE IN BIN
F1F9	AF	0425	DSKR2: XOR	A	
F1FA	CB11	0426	RL	C	
F1FC	CE30	0427	ADC	A,'0'	:TRANSFORM A INTO ASCII '1' OR '0'
F1FE	CD15F4	0428	CALL	OUTPUT	
F201	10F6	0429	DJNZ	DSKR2-\$	:REPEAT FOR 8 BITS
F203	B7	0430	OR	A	
F204	C9	0431	RET		

0432 ;  
 0433 ;  
 0434 ;  
 0435 ;-- MEMORY DUMP COMMAND --  
 0436 ;  
 F205 3D 0437 MEMMDMP: DEC A ;CHECK PARAMETER COUNT  
 F206 2806 0438 JR Z,MDMP2-\$  
 F208 3D 0439 DEC A  
 F209 2808 0440 JR Z,MDMP3-\$  
 F20B 2A86FF 0441 MDMP1: LD HL,(LAST)  
 F20E 111000 0442 MDMP2: LD DE,16  
 F211 180D 0443 JR MDMP3B-\$  
 0444  
 F213 EB 0445 MDMP3: EX DE,HL  
 F214 ED52 0446 SBC HL,DE ;DERIVE BYTCNT FOR DUMP RANGE  
 F216 0604 0447 LD B,4  
 F218 CB3C 0448 MDMP3A: SRL H ;DIVIDE BYTECOUNT BY 16  
 F21A CB1D 0449 RR L  
 F21C 10FA 0450 DJNZ MDMP3A-\$  
 F21E 23 0451 INC HL  
 F21F EB 0452 EX DE,HL  
 F220 CD27F2 0453 MDMP3B: CALL DUMP ;DUMP DE\*16 BYTES STRTING AT HL  
 F223 2286FF 0454 LD (LAST),HL  
 F226 C9 0455 RET  
 0456 ;  
 0457 ;  
 F227 E5 0458 DUMP: PUSH HL ;SAVE STARTING ADDRESS  
 F228 CDCDF3 0459 CALL PUT4HS ;PRINT STARTING ADDRESS IN HEX  
 F22B CDO2F4 0460 CALL SPACE  
 F22E 0610 0461 LD B,16  
 F230 7E 0462 DUMP2: LD A,(HL) ;GET A DATA BYTE @ HL  
 F231 23 0463 INC HL  
 F232 CDD2F3 0464 CALL PUT2HS ;PRINT THE DATA IN HEX  
 F235 10F9 0465 DJNZ DUMP2-\$ ;REPEAT 16 TIMES  
 F237 E1 0466 POP HL ;RESTORE STARTING ADDRESS  
 F238 0610 0467 LD B,16  
 F23A 7E 0468 DUMP3: LD A,(HL) ;GET BACK DATA BYTE @ HL  
 F23B 23 0469 INC HL  
 F23C CBBF 0470 RES 7,A  
 F23E FE20 0471 CP 20H  
 F240 3804 0472 JR C,DUMP4-\$  
 F242 FE7F 0473 CP 7FH  
 F244 3802 0474 JR C,DUMP5-\$  
 F246 3E2E 0475 DUMP4: LD A,'.' ;PRINT DOT IF DATA < 20 OR > 7F  
 F248 CD15F4 0476 DUMP5: CALL OUTPUT ;PRINT ASCII CHARACTER IN A  
 F24B 10ED 0477 DJNZ DUMP3-\$  
 F24D CDFCF3 0478 CALL CRLFS  
 F250 C0 0479 RET NZ ;EXIT IF ESCAPE REQ INDICATED  
 F251 1B 0480 DEC DE  
 F252 7A 0481 LD A,D  
 F253 B3 0482 OR E  
 F254 20D1 0483 JR NZ,DUMP-\$  
 F256 C9 0484 RET  
 0485 ;  
 0486 ;  
 0487 ;  
 0488 ;  
 0489 ;-- MEMORY EXAMINE COMMAND --  
 0490 ;  
 F257 CDCEF2 0491 VIEW: CALL MDATA  
 F25A CD07F4 0492 CALL ECHO  
 F25D FE0D 0493 CP CR  
 F25F 281B 0494 JR Z,VIEW4-\$  
 F261 FE2D 0495 CP '-'  
 F263 2819 0496 JR Z,VIEW5-\$  
 F265 CDBDF3 0497 VIEW2: CALL ASCHEX

F268	3F	0498	CCF		
F269	D0	0499	RET	NC	
F26A	07	0500	RLCA		
F26B	07	0501	RLCA		
F26C	07	0502	RLCA		
F26D	07	0503	RLCA		
F26E	4F	0504	LD C,A		
F26F	C0D7F4	0505	CALL ECHO		
F272	CDBDF3	0506	CALL ASCHEX		
F275	3F	0507	CCF		
F276	D0	0508	RET NC		
F277	B1	0509	OR C		
F278	77	0510	VIEW3: LD (HL),A		
F279	CDB9F2	0511	CALL CHECK		
F27C	23	0512	VIEW4: INC HL		
F27D	23	0513	INC HL		
F27E	2B	0514	VIEW5: DEC HL		
F27F	18D6	0515	JR VIEW-\$		
		0516 ;			
		0517 ;			
		0518 ;			
		0519 ;-- JUMP TO MEMORY LOCATION COMMAND --			
		0520 ;			
F281	3D	0521 GOTO:	DEC A	;CHECK PARAMETER COUNT	
F282	37	0522	SCF		
F283	C0	0523	RET NZ		
F284	E5	0524	PUSH HL		
F285	DDE1	0525	POP IX		
F287	CD80F1	0526	CALL CALLX	;CALL ADDRESS PASSED IN HL	
F28A	B7	0527	OR A		
F28B	C9	0528	RET	;RETURN IF WE GET BACK AGAIN	
		0529 ;			
		0530 ;			
		0531 ;			
		0532 ;-- MEMORY READ/WRITE DIAGNOSTIC COMMAND --			
		0533 ;			
F28C	FE02	0534 TEST:	CP 2	;CHECK PARAMETER COUNT	
F28E	37	0535	SCF		
F28F	C0	0536	RET NZ		
F290	13	0537	INC DE		
F291	5A	0538	LD E,D	;GET ENDING PAGE ADDRESS INTO E	
F292	54	0539	LD D,H	;GET STARTING PAGE ADDR INTO D	
F293	0600	0540	LD B,O	;INITIALIZE PASS COUNTER	
F295	62	0541 TEST1:	LD H,D	;POINT HL TO START OF BLOCK	
F296	2E00	0542	LD L,O		
F298	7D	0543 TEST2:	LD A,L		
F299	AC	0544	XOR H	;GENERATE TEST BYTE	
F29A	A8	0545	XOR B		
F29B	77	0546	LD (HL),A	;STORE BYTE IN RAM	
F29C	23	0547	INC HL		
F29D	7C	0548	LD A,H		
F29E	BB	0549	CP E	;CHECK FOR END OF TEST BLOCK	
F29F	20F7	0550	JR NZ,TEST2-\$		
		0551 ;NOW READ BACK EACH BYTE & COMPARE			
F2A1	62	0552	LD H,D		
F2A2	2E00	0553	LD L,O	;POINT HL BACK TO START	
F2A4	7D	0554 TEST3:	LD A,L		
F2A5	AC	0555	XOR H	;RE-GENERATE TEST BYTE DATA	
F2A6	A8	0556	XOR B		
F2A7	CDB9F2	0557	CALL CHECK	;VERIFY MEMORY DATA STILL GOOD	
F2AA	C0	0558	RET NZ	;EXIT IF ESC REQ IS INDICATED	

F2AB	23	0559	INC	HL	; ELSE GO ON TO NEXT BYTE
F2AC	7C	0560	LD	A, H	
F2AD	BB	0561	CP	E	; CHECK FOR END OF BLOCK
F2AE	20F4	0562	JR	NZ, TEST3-\$	
F2B0	04	0563	INC	B	; BUMP PASS COUNT
F2B1	3E2B	0564	LD	A, '+'	
F2B3	CD15F4	0565	CALL	OUTPUT	; PRINT '+' AND ALLOW FOR EXIT
F2B6	28DD	0566	JR	Z, TEST1-\$	; DO ANOTHER PASS IF NO ESCAPE
F2B8	C9	0567	RET		
		0568 ;			
		0569 ;			
		0570 ;			
F2B9	BE	0571	CHECK:	CP (HL)	
F2BA	C8	0572	RET	Z	; RETURN IF (HL)=A
F2BB	F5	0573	PUSH	AF	
F2BC	CDCEF2	0574	CALL	MDATA	; PRINT WHAT WAS ACTUALLY READ
F2BF	CDECF3	0575	CALL	PNEXT	
F2C2	73686F75	0576	DEFM	'should='	
		6C643D			
F2C9	04	0577	DEFB	EOT	
F2CA	F1	0578	POP	AF	
F2CB	C3D2F3	0579	JP	PUT2HS	; PRINT WHAT SHOULD HAVE READ
		0580 ;			
		0581 ;			
F2CE	CDFCF3	0582	MDATA:	CALL	CRLFS
F2D1	CDCDF3	0583	CALL	PUT4HS	
F2D4	7E	0584	LD	A, (HL)	
F2D5	C3D2F3	0585	JP	PUT2HS	
		0586 ;			
		0587 ;			
		0588 ;			
		0589 ;-- FILL MEMORY WITH CONSTANT COMMAND --			
		0590 ;			
F2D8	FE03	0591	FILL:	CP	3 ;CHECK IF PARAMETER COUNT=3
F2DA	37	0592	SCF		
F2DB	C0	0593	RET	NZ	
F2DC	71	0594	FILL1:	LD (HL), C	
F2DD	E5	0595	PUSH	HL	
F2DE	B7	0596	OR	A	
F2DF	ED52	0597	SBC	HL, DE	; COMP HL TO END ADDRESS IN DE
F2E1	E1	0598	POP	HL	
F2E2	23	0599	INC	HL	; ADVANCE POINTER AFTER COMPARE
F2E3	38F7	0600	JR	C, FILL1-\$	
F2E5	C9	0601	RET		
		0602 ;			
		0603 ;			
		0604 ;			
		0605 ;			
		0606 ;-- MEMORY BLOCK MOVE COMMAND --			
		0607 ;			
F2E6	FE03	0608	BLOCK:	CP	3 ;CHECK IF PARAMETER COUNT=3
F2EB	37	0609	SCF		
F2E9	C0	0610	RET	NZ	
F2EA	CDF3F2	0611	CALL	BLOCAD	
F2ED	79	0612	LD	A, C	
F2EE	B0	0613	OR	B	
F2EF	C8	0614	RET	Z	; EXIT NOW IF BC=0
F2F0	EDBO	0615	LDIR		
F2F2	C9	0616	RET		
		0617 ;			
		0618 ;			
		0619 ;			
F2F3	EB	0620	BLOCAD:	EX	DE, HL
F2F4	B7	0621	OR	A	; CLEAR CARRY
F2F5	ED52	0622	SBC	HL, DE	; GET DIFFERENCE BETWEEN

F2F7	EB	0623	EX	DE, HL	: HL & DE FOR BYTECOUNT
F2F8	D5	06	PUSH	DE	
F2F9	C5	0625	PUSH	BC	
F2FA	D1	0626	POP	DE	: GET OLD BC INTO DE
F2FB	C1	0627	POP	BC	
F2FC	03	0628	INC	BC	: GET COUNT+1 INTO BC
F2FD	C9	0629	RET		
		0630 :			
		0631 :			
		0632 :			
		0633 :			
		0634 :-- READ FROM INPUT PORT COMMAND --			
		0635 :			
F2FE	3D	0636	INCMD:	DEC	A :CHECK IF PARAMETER COUNT=1
F2FF	37	0637		SCF	
F300	CO	0638	RET	NZ	
F301	4D	0639	LD	C,L	:POINT C TO INPUT PORT
F302	CDFCF3	0640	IN1:	CALL	CRLFS
F305	79	0641	LD	A,C	
F306	CDD2F3	0642	CALL	PUT2HS	
F309	ED78	0643	IN	A,(C)	
F30B	CDD2F3	0644	CALL	PUT2HS	
F30E	CD07F4	0645	CALL	ECHO	
F311	FE0D	0646	CP	CR	"
F313	2806	0647	JR	Z, IN2-\$	"
F315	FE2D	0648	CP	'_'	
F317	2804	0649	JR	Z, IN3-\$	
F319	B7	0650	OR	A	
F31A	C9	0651	RET		
		0652			
F31B	0C	0653	IN2:	INC	C
F31C	0C	0654		INC	C
F31D	0D	0655	IN3:	DEC	C
F31E	18E2	0656	JR	IN1-\$	
		0657 :			
		0658 :			
		0659 :			
		0660 :-- WRITE TO OUTPUT PORT COMMAND --			
		0661 :			
F320	FE02	0662	OUTCMD:	CP	2 :CHECK IF PARAMETER COUNT=2
F322	37	0663		SCF	
F323	CO	0664	RET	NZ	
F324	4D	0665	LD	C,L	:POINT C TO OUTPUT PORT
F325	ED59	0666	OUT	(C), E	:OUTPUT DATA PASSED IN E
F327	B7	0667	OR	A	
F328	C9	0668	RET		
		0669 :			
		0670 :			
		0671 :-- SWITCH CONSOLE OUTPUT DEVICE COMMAND --			
		0672 :			
F329	2185FF	0673	SWITCH:	LD	HL, COFLAG
F32C	34	0674		INC	(HL) :TOGGLE CONSOLE OUT TYPE FLAG
F32D	CB46	0675		BIT	0,(HL)
F32F	21FEF4	0676	LD	HL, S100UT	
F332	2803	0677	JR	Z, SWIT2-\$	;JUMP IF ZERO TO ONE TRANSITION
F334	2120F5	0678	LD	HL, CRTOUT	
F337	220DFO	0679	SWIT2:	LD	(CONOUT+1), HL ;STORE NEW CNSL OUT ADDR
F33A	C9	0680		RET	
		0681 :			
		0682 :			
		0683 :*****			*
		0684 :*			*
		0685 :* CONSOLE I/O PACKAGE AND UTILITY ROUTINES			*
		0686 :*			*
		0687 :*****			*
		0688 :			
		0689 :			

		0690 ;		
F33B	41	0691 GETLIN: LD	B,C	;SAVE MAX LINE LNGTH PARAM IN B
F33C	CD07F4	0692 GLIN1: CALL	ECHO	;GET A CHAR FROM THE CONSOLE
F33F	FE0D	0693 CP	CR	;CHECK FOR CARRIAGE RETURN
F341	280E	0694 JR	Z,GLIN2-\$	
F343	FE08	0695 CP	'H'-64	;CHECK FOR CTL-H BACKSPACE
F345	280C	0696 JR	Z,GLIN4-\$	
F347	FE20	0697 CP	'	
F349	D8	0698 RET	C	;OTHER CONT CHARACTERS ILLEGAL
F34A	77	0699 LD	(HL),A	
F34B	23	0700 INC	HL	;STORE CHARACTER IN BUFFER
F34C	0D	0701 DEC	C	
F34D	20ED	0702 JR	NZ,GLIN1-\$	;GET ANOTHER IF MORE ROOM
F34F	37	0703 SCF		
F350	C9	0704 RET		;RETURN WITH CARRY=1 IF TOO
		0705		;MANY CHARACTERS ARE ENTERED
F351	77	0706 GLIN2: LD	(HL),A	;PUT <CR> ON END OF LINE
F352	C9	0707 RET		;RETURN WITH CARRY BIT=0
		0708		
F353	2B	0709 GLIN4: DEC	HL	;DELETE LAST CHAR FROM BUFFER
F354	CDECF3	0710 CALL	PNEXT	
F357	2008	0711 DEFB	' ','H'-64	;PRINT A SPACE TO OVERWRITE THE
F359	04	0712 DEFB	EOT	;LAST CHAR, THEN DO A BACKSPACE
F35A	0C	0713 INC	C	
F35B	78	0714 LD	A,B	;MAKE SURE YOU'RE NOT TRYING TO
F35C	91	0715 SUB	C	<BS> PAST START OF THE LINE
F35D	30DD	0716 JR	NC,GLIN1-\$	
F35F	C9	0717 RET		
		0718 ;		
		0719 ;		
		0720 ;		
F360	EDB1	0721 SEARCH: CPIR		;SRCH TBL @HL FOR MATCH WITH A
F362	C0	0722 RET	NZ	;EXIT NOW IF SEARCH FAILS
F363	09	0723 ADD	HL,BC	
F364	09	0724 ADD	HL,BC	;+ RESIDUE FROM CPIR BYTECOUNT
F365	09	0725 ADD	HL,BC	;TO HL 3 TIMES TO GET POINTER
F366	4E	0726 LD	C,(HL)	;TO ADDRESS PART OF TABLE ENTRY
F367	23	0727 INC	HL	
F368	46	0728 LD	B,(HL)	
F369	C9	0729 RET		;EXIT WITH Z=1 TO SHOW MATCH
		0730 ;		
		0731 ;		
		0732 ;		
		0733 ;		
F36A	010000	0734 PARAMS: LD	BC,0	
F36D	FD7E00	0735 LD	A,(IY+0)	
F370	FE0D	0736 CP	CR	;CHECK IF LINE TERMINATES
F372	2008	0737 JR	NZ,PARA2-\$	; IMMEDIATELY WITH A RETURN
F374	AF	0738 XOR	A	
F375	C9	0739 RET		;RET WITH PARAM COUNT=0 IF SO
		0740		
F376	0C	0741 PARA1: INC	C	
F377	0C	0742 INC	C	
F378	C859	0743 BIT	3,C	
F37A	37	0744 SCF		

F37B	C0	0745	RET	NZ	;ERROR IF > 4 NUMBERS ENTERED
F37C	C5	0746 PARA2:	PUSH	BC	;SAVE PARAMETER COUNT
F37D	CD9FF3	0747	CALL	GETHEX	;READ A NUMBER FROM LINE BUFFER
F380	C1	0748	POP	BC	
F381	DB	0749 PARA4:	RET	C	;ERROR IF RESULT OVER 16 BITS
F382	DD217CFF	0750	LD	IX,PARAM1	;POINT TO PARAM STORAGE AREA
F386	DD09	0751	ADD	IX,BC	;ADD PARAMETER COUNT IN BC
F388	DD7500	0752	LD	(IX+0),L	
F38B	DD7401	0753	LD	(IX+1),H	;STORE DATA RET FROM 'GETHEX'
F38E	FE20	0754	CP	','	
F390	28E4	0755	JR	Z,PARA1-\$	;GET ANOTHER ITEM IF SPACE
F392	FE2C	0756	CP	','	
F394	28E0	0757	JR	Z,PARA1-\$	;GET ANOTHER ITEM IF COMMA
F396	FE0D	0758	CP	CR	
F398	37	0759	SCF		;ELSE CHECK FOR CARRIAGE RETURN
F399	C0	0760	RET	NZ	; AND EXIT WITH CY=1 IF NOT
F39A	79	0761 PAREN:	LD	A,C	

F39B	CB3F	0762	SRL	A	;A=COUNT OF <b>M</b> BERS ENTERED
F39D	3C	0763	INC	A	
F39E	C9	0764	RET		
		0765 ;			
		0766 ;GETHEX CONVERTS ASCII TO BINARY AND DOES			
		0767 ;HIGH LIMIT CHECKS TO LESS THAN 17 BITS.			
		0768 ;CARRY SET ON ILLEGAL CONVERSION RESULT			
		0769 ;TERMINATING CHARACTER RETURNS IN A.			
		0770 ;HL RETURNS WITH 16 BIT BINARY INTEGER			
		0771 ;			
F39F	210000	0772 GETHEX: LD	HL,0		
F3A2	180B	0773 JR	GNUM3-\$		
		0774			
F3A4	0604	0775 GNUM1: LD	B,4		
F3A6	29	0776 GNUM2: ADD	HL,HL		;MULTIPLY RESULT BY 16
F3A7	D8	0777 RET	C		;RETURN IF IT OVERFLOWS 16 BITS
F3A8	10FC	0778 DJNZ	GNUM2-\$		
F3AA	5F	0779 LD	E,A		;APPEND NEW LOW ORDER DIGIT
F3AB	1600	0780 LD	D,0		;AND GET RESULT BACK INTO DE
F3AD	19	0781 ADD	HL,DE		
F3AE	DB	0782 RET	C		;RETURN IF OVERFLOW
F3AF	FD7E00	0783 GNUM3: LD	A,(IY+0)		;GET A CHAR FROM LINE INPUT
F3B2	FD23	0784 INC	IY		;BUFFER @ IY AND BUMP IY
F3B4	4F	0785 LD	C,A		
F3B5	CDBDF3	0786 CALL	ASCHEX		;CONVERT ASCII TO NUMERIC
F3B8	30EA	0787 JR	NC,GNUM1-\$		
F3BA	79	0788 LD	A,C		
F3BB	B7	0789 OR	A		
F3BC	C9	0790 RET			
		0791 ;			
		0792 ;			
F3BD	D630	0793 ASCHEX: SUB	'0'		
F3BF	DB	0794 RET	C		
F3C0	FE0A	0795 CP	10		
F3C2	3F	0796 CCF			
F3C3	D0	0797 RET	NC		
F3C4	D607	0798 SUB	7		
F3C6	FE0A	0799 CP	10		
F3C8	DB	0800 RET	C		
F3C9	FE10	0801 CP	16		
F3CB	3F	0802 CCF			
F3CC	C9	0803 RET			
		0804 ;			
		0805 ;			
		0806 ;			
F3CD	7C	0807 PUT4HS: LD	A,H		
F3CE	CDD8F3	0808 CALL	PUT2HX		
F3D1	7D	0809 LD	A,L		
F3D2	CDDBF3	0810 PUT2HS: CALL	PUT2HX		
F3D5	C302F4	0811 JP	SPACE		
		0812 ;			
		0813 ;			
F3D8	F5	0814 PUT2HX: PUSH	AF		
F3D9	1F	0815 RRA			
F3DA	1F	0816 RRA			
F3DB	1F	0817 RRA			
F3DC	1F	0818 RRA			
F3DD	CDE1F3	0819 CALL	PUTNIB		
F3EO	F1	0820 POP	AF		
F3E1	E60F	0821 PUTNIB: AND	00001111B		

F3E3	C690	0822	ADD	A, 90H
F3E5	27	0823	DAA	
F3E6	CE40	0824	ADC	A, 40H
F3E8	27	0825	DAA	
F3E9	C315F4	0826	JP	OUTPUT
		0827 ;		
		0828 ;		
		0829 ;PMSG PRINTS THE STRING OF ASCII CHARACTERS		
		0830 ;POINTED TO BY THE RELATIVE ADDRESS IN DE		
		0831 ;UNTIL AN EOT IS ENCOUNTERED IN THE STRING.		
		0832 ;		
>0004		0833 EOT	EQU	04H
>000D		0834 CR	EQU	0DH
>000A		0835 LF	EQU	0AH
		0836 ;		
		0837		
F3EC	E3	0838 PNEXT:	EX	(SP), HL
F3ED	CDF2F3	0839	CALL	PMSG
F3F0	E3	0840	EX	(SP), HL

F3F1	C9	0841	RET	
		0842	;	
F3F2	7E	0843	PMSG:	LD A, (HL)
F3F3	23	0844	INC	HL
F3F4	FE04	0845	CP	EOT
F3F6	C8	0846	RET	Z
F3F7	CD15F4	0847	CALL	OUTPUT
F3FA	18F6	0848	JR	PMSG-\$
		0849	;	
		0850	;	
		0851	;CRLFS	OUTPUTS A RETURN-LINEFEED-SPACE
		0852	;TO THE CONSOLE DEVICE	
		0853	;	
F3FC	CDECFF	0854	CRLFS:	CALL PNEXT
F3FF	0D0A04	0855	DEFB	CR,LF,EOT
F402	3E20	0856	SPACE:	LD A, ''
F404	C315F4	0857	JP	OUTPUT
		0858	;	
		0859	;	
		0860	;	
		0861	;ECHO	INPUTS ONE CHARACTER FROM THE CONSOLE
		0862	;DEVICE, PRINTS IT ON THE CONSOLE OUTPUT AND	
		0863	;THEN RETURNS IT IN REGISTER A WITH BIT 7 RESET	
		0864	;	
		0865	;OUTPUT	PRINTS THE CHARACTER IN REGISTER A ON
		0866	;THE CONSOLE OUTPUT DEVICE AND THEN DOES A CHECK	
		0867	;FOR CONSOLE INPUT TO FREEZE OR ABORT OUTPUT.	
		0868	;	
		0869		
F407	CD09F0	0870	ECHO:	CALL CONIN ; INPUT A CHARACTER AND ECHO IT
F40A	F5	0871	PUSH AF	
F40B	CDOCFO	0872	CALL CONOUT	
F40E	F1	0873	POP AF	
F40F	FE5B	0874	CP 'Z'+1	
F411	D8	0875	RET C	
F412	D620	0876	SUB 32	;CONVERT UPPER CASE TO LOWER
F414	C9	0877	RET	
		0878	;	
		0879	;	
		0880	;	
F415	CDOCFO	0881	OUTPUT:	CALL CONOUT
F418	CD06F0	0882	CALL CONST	;SEE IF CONSOLE INPUT PENDING
F41B	280F	0883	JR Z,OUTP2-\$	
F41D	CD09F0	0884	CALL CONIN	
F420	FE0D	0885	CP CR	;SEE IF <CR> WAS TYPED
F422	2805	0886	JR Z,OUTP1-\$	
F424	CD09F0	0887	CALL CONIN	;WAIT FOR ANOTHER INPUT CHAR
F427	1803	0888	JR OUTP2-\$	; THEN RET TO CALLING ROUTINE
		0889		
F429	3284FF	0890	OUTP1:	LD (ESCFLG),A ;SET ESC FLAG TO NON-ZERO VALUE
F42C	3A84FF	0891	OUTP2:	LD A, (ESCFLG)
F42F	B7	0892	OR A	;RETURN CURRENT STATUS OF ESC
F430	C9	0893	RET	; FLAG TO CALLING ROUTINE
		0894	;	
		0895	;	
		0896	;	
		0897	INCLUDE INTSRV.ASM	

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0898 : ****
0899 : *
0900 : *      INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINES FOR KEYBOARD
0901 : *      INPUT AND REAL-TIME CLOCK FUNCTIONS
0902 : *                      3-Aug-80
0903 : *
0904 : ****
0905 :
0906 :
0907 :
0908 :

F431 3A30FF 0909 KBDST: LD      A,(FIFCNT) ;GET INPUT FIFO BYTECOUNT
F434 B7      0910     OR      A          ;TEST IF EQUAL ZERO
F435 C8      0911     RET     Z          ;EXIT WITH A=0 IF QUEUE EMPTY
F436 3EFF    0912     LD      A,255
F438 C9      0913     RET
0914 :
0915 :
0916 :

F439 CD31F4 0917 KBDIN: CALL   KBDST
F43C 28FB    0918     JR      Z,KBDIN-$ ;LOOP UNTIL KEYBOARD INPUT RDY
F43E E5      0919     PUSH   HL
F43F CD6DF4 0920     CALL   REMOVE ;GET CHARACTER FROM INPUT QUEUE
F442 E1      0921     POP    HL
F443 C9      0922     RET
0923 :
0924 :
0925 :
0926 :
0927 :

F444 2133FF 0928 STASH: LD      HL,LOCK ;POINT TO SHIFT LOCK VARIABLES
F447 BE      0929     CP      (HL)      ;TEST IF A=SHIFT LOCK CHARACTER
F448 23      0930     INC    HL        ;THEN POINT TO LOCK FLAG
F449 2002    0931     JR      NZ,STASH2-$;JUMP IF NOT SHIFT CHARACTER
F44B 34      0932     INC    (HL)      ;ELSE COMPLIMENT THE SHIFT LOCK
F44C C9      0933     RET
0934 :

F44D CB46    0935 STASH2: BIT    0,(HL)    ;TEST THE SHIFT LOCK FLAG
F44F 280A    0936     JR      Z,STASH3-$ ;JUMP IF SHIFT LOCK NOT SET
F451 FE40    0937     CP      40H      ;ELSE CHECK FOR SHIFTABLE CHAR
F453 3806    0938     JR      C,STASH3-$ ;AND JUMP IF NOT = OR GREATER
F455 FE7F    0939     CP      7FH      ;THAN '0' AND LESS THAN RUBOUT
F457 3002    0940     JR      NC,STASH3-$
F459 EE20    0941     XOR    00100000B ;ELSE TOGGLE BIT 5 OF THE CHAR
F45B 4F      0942 STASH3: LD      C,A
F45C 2130FF 0943     LD      HL,FIFCNT ;BUMP INPUT FIFO CHAR COUNT
F45F 7E      0944     LD      A,(HL)
F460 3C      0945     INC    A
F461 FE10    0946     CP      16
F463 D0      0947     RET    NC        ;EXIT NOW IF FIFO IS FULL
F464 77      0948     LD      (HL),A ;ELSE INCREMENT FIFO COUNT
F465 2131FF 0949     LD      HL,FIFIN ;POINT HL TO FIFO INPUT OFFSET
F468 CD74F4 0950     CALL   INDEX
F46B 71      0951     LD      (HL),C ;STORE CHARACTER IN FIFO @ HL
F46C C9      0952     RET
0953 :
0954 :
0955 :
0956 :

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F46D	2130FF	0957	REMOVE:	LD	HL, FIFCNT	
F470	35	0958		DEC	(HL)	
F471	2132FF	0959		LD	HL, FIFOUT	; POINT HL TO FIFO OUTPUT OFFSET
F474	7E	0960	INDEX:	LD	A, (HL)	
F475	3C	0961		INC	A	
F476	E60F	0962		AND	00001111B	; INCREMENT FIFO POINTER
F478	77	0963		LD	(HL), A	; MODULO 16 AND REPLACE
F479	2120FF	0964		LD	HL, FIFO	
F47C	85	0965		ADD	A, L	; INDEX INTO FIFO BY OFFSET IN A
F47D	6F	0966		LD	L, A	
F47E	7E	0967		LD	A, (HL)	
F47F	C9	0968		RET		
		0969 ;				
		0970 ;				
		0971 ; SOFTWARE DISK MOTOR TURN-OFF TIMER ROUTINE				
		0972 ;				
F480	216CFF	0973	DSKTMR:	LD	HL, MOTOR	; DECREMENT DISK TURN-OFF TIMER
F483	35	0974		DEC	(HL)	
F484	C0	0975		RET	NZ	; EXIT IF NOT TIMED OUT YET
F485	DB1C	0976		IN	A, (BITDAT)	
F487	F644	0977		OR	01000100B	; DISABLE ALL DRIVE SELECTS AND
F489	D31C	0978		OUT	(BITDAT), A	; TURN OFF THE SPINDLE MOTORS
F48B	C9	0979		RET		
		0980 ;				
		0981 ;				
		0982 ;-- INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE FOR PARALLEL KEYBOARD --				
		0983 ;				
F48C	ED7335FF	0984	KEYSRV:	LD	(SPSAVE), SP	; SAVE USR STACK POINT AND
F490	3157FF	0985		LD	SP, TMPSTK+32	; SWITCH TO LOCAL STACK
F493	E5	0986		PUSH	HL	
F494	D5	0987		PUSH	DE	
F495	C5	0988		PUSH	BC	
F496	F5	0989		PUSH	AF	; SAVE MACHINE STATE
F497	DB1E	0990		IN	A, (KBDDAT)	; READ KEYBOARD INPUT PORT
F499	2F	0991		CPL		
F49A	2A59FF	0992		LD	HL, (PINVEC)	; GET KBD INTERRUPT RTN VECTOR
F49D	1822	0993		JR	DSPTCH-\$	; AND JUMP TO DISPATCH POINT
		0994 ;				
		0995 ;				
		0996 ;				
		0997 ;-- INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE FOR ONE SECOND TIMER --				
		0998 ;				
F49F	ED7335FF	0999	TIMER:	LD	(SPSAVE), SP	; SAVE USR STACK POINTER AND
F4A3	3157FF	1000		LD	SP, TMPSTK+32	; SWITCH TO LOCAL STACK
F4A6	E5	1001		PUSH	HL	
F4A7	D5	1002		PUSH	DE	
F4A8	C5	1003		PUSH	BC	
F4A9	F5	1004		PUSH	AF	
F4AA	2A57FF	1005		LD	HL, (TIKVEC)	; GET CLOCK INTERRUPT RTN VECTOR
F4AD	1812	1006		JR	DSPTCH-\$	; AND JUMP TO DISPATCH POINT
		1007 ;				
		1008 ;				
		1009 ;				
		1010 ;-- SERIAL INPUT INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE FOR SIO --				
		1011 ;				
F4AF	ED7335FF	1012	SIOINT:	LD	(SPSAVE), SP	; SAVE USER STACK POINTER AND
F4B3	3157FF	1013		LD	SP, TMPSTK+32	; SWITCH TO LOCAL STACK
F4B6	E5	1014		PUSH	HL	
F4B7	D5	1015		PUSH	DE	
F4B8	C5	1016		PUSH	BC	
F4B9	F5	1017		PUSH	AF	; SAVE MACHINE STATE
F4BA	DB05	1018		IN	A, (SIODPB)	; READ SIO DATA INPUT PORT
F4BC	E67F	1019		AND	0111111B	
F4BE	2A5BFF	1020		LD	HL, (SINVEC)	; GET SERIAL INPUT RTN VECTOR

F4C1	CDE7F4	1021	DSPTCH:	CALL	CALLHL	; CALL SUBROUTINE ADDRESSED BY H
F4C4	F1	1022		POP	AF	
F4C5	C1	1023		POP	BC	
F4C6	D1	1024		POP	DE	
F4C7	E1	1025		POP	HL	
F4C8	ED7B35FF	1026		LD	SP, (SPSAVE)	
F4CC	FB	1027		EI		; RE-ENABLE INTERRUPTS & RETURN
F4CD	ED4D	1028		RETI		
		1029 ;				
		1030 ;				
		1031 ;-- RX ERROR INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE FOR SIO --				
		1032 ;				
		1033 ;ARRIVE HERE IF RECEIVE INTERRUPT FROM FRAMING, OVERRUN				
		1034 ;AND PARITY ERRORS. (PARITY CAN BE DISABLED)				
		1035 ;				
F4CF	ED7335FF	1036	SIOERR:	LD	(SPSAVE), SP	; SAVE USER STACK POINTER AND
F4D3	3157FF	1037		LD	SP, TMPSTK+32	; SWITCH TO LOCAL STACK
F4D6	F5	1038		PUSH	AF	
F4D7	CDF5F4	1039		CALL	SIOIN2	; CLEAR BAD CHARACTER FROM SIO
F4DA	3E07	1040		LD	A, 'G'-64	
F4DC	CD15F5	1041		CALL	SIOXMT	; OUTPUT A CTL-G AS A WARNING
F4DF	F1	1042		POP	AF	
F4E0	ED7B35FF	1043		LD	SP, (SPSAVE)	
F4E4	FB	1044		EI		
F4E5	ED4D	1045		RETI		
		1046 ;				
		1047 ;				
F4E7	E9	1048	CALLHL:	JP	(HL)	
		1049 ;				
		1050 ;				
		1051 ;				
		1052 ;POLLED MODE I/O ROUTINES FOR SIO CHANNEL B				
		1053 ;				
F4EB	DB07	1054	SIOST:	IN	A, (SIOPCB)	; GET SIO STATUS REGISTER
F4EA	E601	1055		AND	00000001B	
F4EC	CB	1056		RET	Z	; ACC=0 IF NO DATA AVAILABLE
F4ED	3EFF	1057		LD	A, 255	
F4EF	C9	1058		RET		
		1059 ;				
		1060 ;				
F4F0	CDEBF4	1061	SIOIN:	CALL	SIOST	; TEST CONSOLE STATUS
F4F3	28FB	1062		JR	Z, SIOIN-\$	; LOOP UNTIL DATA IS RECEIVED
R4F5	3E30	1063	SIOIN2:	LD	A, 00110000B	; RESET STATUS BITS IN SIO FO
F4F7	D307	1064		OUT	(SIOPCB), A	; PARITY/OVERRUN/FRAMING ERRORS,
F4F9	DB05	1065		IN	A, (SIOPCB)	; THEN GET THE INPUT CHARACTER
F4FB	E67F	1066		AND	01111111B	
F4FD	C9	1067		RET		
		1068 ;				
		1069 ;				
F4FE	FE20	1070	SIOOUT:	CP	' '	; TEST FOR CONTROL CHARACTERS
F500	3013	1071		JR	NC, SIOXMT-\$	; JUMP IF PRINTABLE CHARACTER
F502	CD15F5	1072		CALL	SIOXMT	; ELSE SEND CONTROL CHARACTER
F505	3A79FF	1073		LD	A, (NULLS)	; AND THEN SEND NULLS AS PADDING
F508	3C	1074		INC	A	; GET NULL PAD COUNT AND FIX SO
F509	1806	1075		JR	PAD1-\$	THAT COUNT=0 SENDS NO NULLS
		1076				
F50B	F5	1077	PAD:	PUSH	AF	
F50C	AF	1078		XOR	A	
F50D	CD15F5	1079		CALL	SIOXMT	; OUTPUT A NULL TO THE SIO
F510	F1	1080		POP	AF	
F511	3D	1081	PAD1:	DEC	A	
F512	20F7	1082		JR	NZ, PAD-\$	; LOOP SENDING NULLS TO SIO
F514	C9	1083		RET		
		1084 ;				
		1085 ;				
F515	F5	1086	SIOXMT:	PUSH	AF	
F516	DB07	1087	SIOX1:	IN	A, (SIOPCB)	

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F51B E604    1088      LD      00000100B ;TEST TBE STATUS BIT
F51A 28FA    1089      JR      Z,SIOX1-$
F51C F1      1090      POP     AF
F51D D305    1091      OUT    (SIODPB),A ;OUTPUT DATA TO SIO
F51F C9      1092      RET
1093 ;
1094 ;
1095 ;
1096 ;
1097      INCLUDE CRTOUT.ASM
1098 ;***** ****
1099 ;*
1100 ;*      MEMORY-MAPPED CRT OUTPUT DRIVER
1101 ;*
1102 ;*      Russell Smith 18-August-1980
1103 ;*
1104 ;***** ****
1105 ;
1106 ;
>0030   1107 CRTBAS  EQU      CRTMEM.SHR.B ;START PAGE# OF 3K CRT SPACE
>003C   1108 CRTTOP  EQU      CRTMEM+3072.SHR.B ;END PAGE# OF CRT SPACE
1109 ;
1110 ;
F520  E5      1111 CRTOUT: PUSH    HL
F521  D5      1112 PUSH    DE
F522  C5      1113 PUSH    BC
F523  CBBF    1114 RES     7,A
F525  4F      1115 LD      C,A
F526  F3      1116 DI      ;KEEP WOLVES AWAY FOR A WHILE
F527  ED7335FF 1117 LD      (SPSAVE),SP
F528  3157FF    1118 LD      SP,TMPSTK+32 ;POINT SP TO TOP LOCAL STACK
F52E  DB1C    1119 IN      A,(BITDAT)
F530  CBFF    1120 SET     7,A      ;SELECT ROM/CRT MEMORY BANK
F532  D31C    1121 OUT    (BITDAT),A
1122 ;
1123 ;FIRST REMOVE THE OLD CURSOR CHARACTER FROM THE SCREEN
1124 ;
F534  2175FF    1125 LD      HL,CHRSAV ;GET CHAR OVERLAYERED BY CURSOR
F537  46      1126 LD      B,(HL)
F538  2A73FF    1127 LD      HL,(CURSOR);LOAD HL WITH CURSOR POINTER
F53B  7C      1128 LD      A,H
F53C  E60F    1129 AND    00001111B ;INSURANCE THAT HL CAN'T
F53E  F630    1130 OR     CRTBAS ;EVER POINT OUTSIDE CRT MEMORY
F540  67      1131 LD      H,A
F541  70      1132 LD      (HL),B ;RMV CURSOR BY RESTORING CHAR
1133 ;
1134 ;PROCESS CHARACTER PASSED IN C
1135 ;
F542  CD65F5    1136 CALL    OUTCH
1137 ;
1138 ;NOW STORE A NEW CURSOR CHARACTER AT THE CURSOR LOCATION
1139 ;
F545  7E      1140 LD      A,(HL) ;GET CHAR AT NEW CURSOR LOCAT.
F546  3275FF    1141 LD      (CHRSAV),A ;SAVE FOR NEXT TIME 'CRTOUT' IS
;                                CALLED
;F549  FE20    1142 CP      ' ' ;TEST IF CHARACTER IS A SPACE
F548  CBFF    1143 SET     7,A ;THEN TURN ON BIT 7 TO ENABLE
;                                BLINK
;F54D  2003    1144 JR      NZ,CRT2-$ ;JUMP IF CHARACTER IS NON-BLANK
F54F  3A76FF    1145 LD      A,(CSRCHR) ;ELSE GET CHAR USED FOR CURSOR
F552  77      1146 CRT2: LD      (HL),A ;STORE CHAR IN A AS CURSOR MARK
F553  2273FF    1147 LD      (CURSOR),HL;SAVE HL AS CURSOR POINTER
1148 ;
F556  ED7B35FF  1149 LD      SP,(SPSAVE)
F55A  DB1C    1150 IN      A,(BITDAT)

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F55C	CBBF	1151	RES	7,A	;SWITCH BACK LOWER 16K OF RAM
F55E	D31C	1152	OUT	(BITDAT),A	
F560	FB	1153	EI		;INTERRUPTS ARE SAFE AGAIN
F561	C1	1154	POP	BC	
F562	D1	1155	POP	DE	
F563	E1	1156	POP	HL	
F564	C9	1157	RET		
		1158 ;			
		1159 ;			
		1160 ;			
F565	117BFF	1161 DUTCH:	LD	DE,LEADIN	
F568	1A	1162	LD	A,(DE)	;GET LEAD-IN SEQUENCE STATE
F569	B7	1163	OR	A	
F56A	C270F6	1164	JP	NZ,MULTI	;JUMP IF IN A LEAD-IN SEQUENCE
F56D	79	1165	LD	A,C	;ELSE PROCESS CHARACTER IN C
F56E	FE20	1166	CP	' '	
F570	380F	1167	JR	C,CONTRL-\$	;JUMP IF A CONTROL CHARACTER
F572	71	1168 DISPLAY:	LD	(HL),C	;ELSE STORE DISPLAYABLE CHAR
F573	23	1169	INC	HL	;AND ADV POINTER TO NEXT COLUMN
F574	7D	1170	LD	A,L	
F575	E67F	1171	AND	01111111B	;EXTRACT COLUMN# FROM HL
F577	FE50	1172	CP	BO	
F579	D8	1173	RET	C	;EXIT IF NOT PAST COLUMN 79
F57A	CDE7F5	1174	CALL	RETURN	;ELSE DO AUTOMATIC <CR>
F57D	CD42F6	1175	CALL	LFEED	;AND LINEFEED
F580	C9	1176	RET		
		1177 ;			
		1178 ;			
		1179 ;			
F581	E5	1180 CONTRL:	PUSH	HL	
F582	218FF5	1181	LD	HL,CTLTAB	;SEARCH FOR CONTROL CHARACTER
F585	010D00	1182	LD	BC,CTLSIZ/3	;HANDLING SUBROUTINE IN TABLE
F588	CD60F3	1183	CALL	SEARCH	
F58B	E1	1184	POP	HL	
F58C	C0	1185	RET	NZ	;EXIT IF NOT IMPLEMENTED
F58D	C5	1186	PUSH	BC	
F58E	C9	1187	RET		;DO SNEAKY JUMP TO PRESERVE
		1188			REGISTERS
F58F	1F	1189 CTLTAB:	DEFB	'-'-64	
F590	1E	1190	DEFB	'^'-64	
F591	1B	1191	DEFB	'[ '-64	
F592	1A	1192	DEFB	'Z'-64	
F593	18	1193	DEFB	'X'-64	
F594	11	1194	DEFB	'Q'-64	
F595	0D	1195	DEFB	'M'-64	
F596	0C	1196	DEFB	'L'-64	
F597	0B	1197	DEFB	'K'-64	
F598	0A	1198	DEFB	'J'-64	
F599	09	1199	DEFB	'I'-64	
F59A	08	1200	DEFB	'H'-64	
F59B	07	1201	DEFB	'G'-64	
		1202			
F59C	DCF5	1203	DEFW	BELL	;CTL-G IS THE BELL
F59E	BEF5	1204	DEFW	BAKSPC	;CTL-H IS CURSOR LEFT
F5A0	CCF5	1205	DEFW	TAB	;CTL-I IS TAB
F5A2	42F6	1206	DEFW	LFEED	;CTL-J IS CURSOR DOWN
F5A4	2CF6	1207	DEFW	UPCSR	;CTL-K IS CURSOR UP
F5A6	C4F5	1208	DEFW	FORSPC	;CTL-L IS CURSOR RIGHT

F5AB	E7F5	1209	DEFW	RETURN	;CTL-M IS <CR>
F5AA	11F6	1210	DEFW	CLREOS	;CTL-Q CLEAR TO END-OF-SCREEN
F5AC	03F6	1211	DEFW	CLREOL	;CTL-X IS CLEAR TO END-OF-LINE
F5AE	ECF5	1212	DEFW	CLRSCN	;CTL-Z IS CLEAR SCREEN
F5B0	B6F5	1213	DEFW	ESCAPE	;CTL-[ IS ESCAPE
F5B2	6CF6	1214	DEFW	HOMEUP	;CTL-^ IS HOME UP
F5B4	BAF5	1215	DEFW	STUFF	;CTL-_ IS DISPLAY CONTROL CHARS
		1216			
>0027		1217	CTLSIZ EQU	\$-CTLTAB	
		1218 ;			
		1219 ;			
F5B6	3E01	1220	ESCAPE:	LD A,1	
F5B8	12	1221		LD (DE),A	;SET LEAD-IN SEQUENCE STATE
F5B9	C9	1222		RET	;FOR XY CURSOR POSITIONING MODE
		1223 ;			
		1224 ;			
F5B4	3E04	1225	STUFF:	LD A,4	
F5BC	12	1226		LD (DE),A	;SET LEAD-IN SEQUENCE STATE
F5BD	C9	1227		RET	;FOR CONTROL CHAR OUTPUT MODE
		1228 ;			
		1229 ;			
F5BE	7D	1230	BAKSPC	LD A,L	;CHECK FOR LEFT MARGIN
F5BF	E67F	1231		AND 01111111B	
F5C1	CB	1232		RET Z	;ABORT IF IN LEFTMOST COLUMN
F5C2	2B	1233		DEC HL	;BACK UP CURSOR POINTER
F5C3	C9	1234		RET	
		1235 ;			
		1236 ;			
F5C4	7D	1237	FORSPC:	LD A,L	;CHECK FOR RIGHTMOST COLUMN
F5C5	E67F	1238		AND 01111111B	
F5C7	FE4F	1239		CP 79	
F5C9	DO	1240		RET NC	;DO NOTHING IF ALREADY THERE
F5CA	23	1241		INC HL	
F5CB	C9	1242		RET	;ELSE ADVANCE CURSOR POINTER
		1243 ;			
		1244 ;			
F5CC	110800	1245	TAB:	LD DE,B	;TABS ARE EVERY 8 COLUMNS
F5CF	7D	1246		LD A,L	;GET COLUMN COMPONENT OF
F5D0	E678	1247		AND 01111000B	;PREVIOUS TAB POSITION
F5D2	83	1248		ADD A,E	
F5D3	FE50	1249		CP BO	;EXIT IF NEXT TAB COLUMN WOULD
F5D5	DO	1250		RET NC	;BE PAST THE RIGHT MARGIN
F5D6	7D	1251		LD A,L	
F5D7	E6F8	1252		AND 11111000B	;ELSE INCREMENT THE CURSOR
F5D9	6F	1253		LD " L,A	;POINTER FOR REAL
F5DA	19	1254		ADD HL,DE	
F5DB	C9	1255		RET	
		1256 ;			
		1257 ;			
F5DC	DB1C	1258	BELL:	IN A,(BITDAT)	
F5DE	CBEF	1259		SET 5,A	;TOGGLE BIT 5 OF SYSTEM PIO TO
F5E0	D31C	1260		(BITDAT),A	;TRIGGER BELL HARDWARE TO SOUND
F5E2	CBAF	1261		RES 5,A	
F5E4	D31C	1262		OUT (BITDAT),A	
F5E6	C9	1263		RET	
		1264 ;			
		1265 ;			
F5E7	7D	1266	RETURN:	LD A,L	
F5E8	E680	1267		AND 10000000B	
F5EA	6F	1268		LD L,A	;MOVE CURSOR POINTER BACK
F5EB	C9	1269		RET	;TO START OF LINE
		1270 ;			
		1271 ;			
F5EC	210030	1272	CLRSCN:	LD HL,CRTMEM	

F5EF	E5	1270	PUSH	HL	
F5F0	110130	1274	LD	DE,CRTMEM+1	
F5F3	01000C	1275	LD	BC,24*128	
F5F6	3620	1276	LD	(HL),'	
F5FB	EDB0	1277	LDIR		;FILL CRT MEMORY WITH SPACES
F5FA	E1	1278	POP	HL	;POINT TO HOME CURSOR POSITION
F5FB	3E17	1279	LD	A,23	
F5FD	3277FF	1280	LD	(BASE),A	;MAKE BASE LINE# BE 23 AND
F600	D314	1281	OUT	(SCROLL),A	;STORE IN SCROLL REGISTER
F602	C9	1282	RET		
		1283 ;			
		1284 ;			
F603	E5	1285	CLREOL:	PUSH	HL ;SAVE CURSOR POINTER
F604	7D	1286	LD	A,L	
F605	E67F	1287	AND	01111111B	;GET COLUMN# COMPONENT OF
F607	4F	1288	LD	C,A	;CURSOR POINTER INTO C
F608	3E50	1289	LD	A,BO	;CALCULATE HOW MANY CHARS
F60A	91	1290	SUB	C	;REMAIN ON CURRENT LINE
F60B	47	1291	LD	B,A	
F60C	CD66F6	1292	CALL	CLR	;CLEAR REST OF LINE @ HL
F60F	E1	1293	POP	HL	
F610	C9	1294	RET		
		1295 ;			"
		1296 ;			
F611	CD03F6	1297	CLREOS:	CALL	CLREOL ;CLEAR REMAINDER OF CURRENT ROW
F614	E5	1298	PUSH	HL	
F615	3A77FF	1299	LD	A,(BASE)	
F618	4F	1300	LD	C,A	;COPY BASE SCREEN ROW# TO C
F619	7D	1301	CLRS1:	LD	A,L
F61A	17	1302	RLA		
F61B	7C	1303	LD	A,H	
F61C	17	1304	RLA		;ROW# COMPONENT OF HL INTO A
F61D	E61F	1305	AND	00011111B	
F61F	B9	1306	CP	C	;SEE IF HL IS AT BOTTOM ROW
					OF SCREEN
F620	2808	1307	JR	Z,CLRS2-\$	;AND LEAVE CLEAR LOOP IF SO
F622	CD37F6	1308	CALL	DNCSR	;ELSE POINT HL TO NEXT ROW DOWN
F625	CD60F6	1309	CALL	CLRLIN	;AND FILL THAT LINE WITH SPACES
F628	18EF	1310	JR	CLRS1-\$	
		1311			
F62A	E1	1312	CLRS2:	POP	HL ;RESTR ORIGINAL CURSOR POINTER
F62B	C9	1313	RET		
		1314 ;			
		1315 ;			
F62C	1180FF	1316	UPCSR:	LD	DE,-128 ;SUBTRACT 1 FROM ROW# COMPONENT
F62F	19	1317	ADD	HL,DE	;OF CURSOR POINTER IN HL
F630	7C	1318	LD	A,H	
F631	FE30	1319	CP	CRTBAS	;CHECK FOR UNDERFLOW OF POINTER
F633	D0	1320	RET	NC	
F634	263B	1321	LD	H,CRTTOP-1	;WRAP CURSOR AROUND MODULO 3K
F636	C9	1322	RET		
		1323 ;			
		1324 ;			
F637	118000	1325	DNCSR:	LD	DE,128 ;ADD 1 TO ROW# COMPONENT
F63A	19	1326	ADD	HL,DE	;OF CURSOR POINTER IN HL
F63B	7C	1327	LD	A,H	
F63C	FE3C	1328	CP	CRTTOP	;CHECK FOR OVERFLOW OF POINTER
F63E	D8	1329	RET	C	
F63F	2630	1330	LD	H,CRTBAS	;RESET POINTER MODULO 128*24
F641	C9	1331	RET		
		1332 ;			
		1333 ;			
		1334 ;			
F642	7D	1335	LFEED:	LD	A,L
F643	17	1336	RLA		
F644	7C	1337	LD	A,H	

F645	17	1338	RLA		;EXTRACT ROW# COMPONENT OF HL	
F646	E61F	1339	AND	00011111B	;COPY ROW# TO C FOR SCROLL TEST	
F648	4F	1340	LD	C,A	;MOVE CURSOR TO NEXT ROW DOWN	
F649	CD37F6	1341	CALL	DNCSR	;TEST IF CURSOR ON BOTTOM ROW	
F64C	3A77FF	1342	LD	A,(BASE)	;OF SCREEN BEFORE MOVING DOWN	
F64F	B9	1343	CP	C	;EXIT IF NOT AT BOTTOM	
F650	CO	1344	RET	NZ		
		1345				
F651	E5	1346	PUSH	HL	;ELSE PREP TO SCROLL SCREEN UP	
F652	CD60F6	1347	CALL	CLRLIN	;FILL NEW BOTTOM LINE WTH SPACES	
F655	29	1348	ADD	HL,HL		
F656	7C	1349	LD	A,H	;GET ROW# PART OF HL INTO A	
F657	E61F	1350	AND	00011111B		
F659	3277FF	1351	LD	(BASE),A	;STORE NEW BASE LINE#	
F65C	D314	1352	OUT	(SCROLL),A	;SCROLL UP NEW BLANK BOTTM LINE	
F65E	E1	1353	POP	HL		
F65F	C9	1354	RET			
		1355 ;				
		1356 ;				
F660	7D	1357	CLRLIN:	LD	A,L	
F661	E680	1358		AND	10000000B ;POINT HL TO 1ST COLUMN OF ROW	
F663	6F	1359		LD	L,A	
F664	0650	1360		LD	B,B0	
F666	3620	1361	CLR:	LD	(HL),'	;STORE ASCII SPACES AT ADDR
					IN HL	
F668	23	1362	INC	HL	;AND INCREMENT HL	
F669	10FB	1363	DJNZ	CLR-\$	;REPEAT NUMBER OF TIMES IN B	
F66B	C9	1364		RET		
		1365 ;				
		1366 ;				
F66C	0E20	1367	HOMEUP:	LD	C,' '	;FAKE-OUT CURSOR ADDR ROUTINE
F66E	1817	1368		JR	SETROW-\$	;TO DO HOMEUP ALMOST FOR FREE
		1369 ;				
		1370 ;				
F670	EB	1371	MULTI:	EX	DE,HL	;UNCONDITIONALLY RESET LEAD-IN
F671	3600	1372		LD	(HL),0	;STATE TO ZERO BEFORE GOING ON
F673	EB	1373		EX	DE,HL	
F674	FE01	1374		CP	1	
F676	2008	1375		JR	NZ,M2TST-\$	
F678	79	1376	SETXY:	LD	A,C	;GET SECOND CHAR OF SEQUENCE
F679	FE3D	1377		CP	'='	
F67B	CO	1378		RET	NZ	;ABORT SEQUENCE IF NOT '='
F67C	3E02	1379		LD	A,2	
F67E	12	1380		LD	(DE),A	;MAKE LEADIN=2 NEXT TIME
F67F	C9	1381		RET		
		1382				
F680	FE02	1383	M2TST:	CP	2	
F682	2019	1384		JR	NZ,M3TST-\$	
F684	3E03	1385		LD	A,3	
F686	12	1386		LD	(DE),A	;MAKE LEADIN=3 NEXT TIME
F687	3A77FF	1387	SETROW:	LD	A,(BASE)	;ARRIVE HERE ON THIRD CHAR
F68A	81	1388		ADD	A,C	;OF ESC,'=',ROW,COL SEQUENCE
F68B	D61F	1389		SUB	' '-1	
F68D	D618	1390	SETR2:	SUB	24	
F68F	30FC	1391		JR	NC,SETR2-\$	;VERIFY ROW# BETWEEN 0 AND 23
F691	C618	1392		ADD	A,24	
F693	F660	1393		OR	CRTMEM.SHR.7	;MERGE IN MSB'S OF CRT MEMORY
F695	67	1394		LD	H,A	
F696	2E00	1395		LD	L,O	
F698	CB3C	1396		SRL	H	
F69A	CB1D	1397		RR	L	
F69C	C9	1398		RET		
		1399				
F69D	FE03	1400	M3TST:	CP	3	
F69F	200C	1401		JR	NZ,M4TST-\$	

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F6A1 79      1402 SETCOL: LD    A,C      ;ARRIVE HERE ON FOURTH CHAR
F6A2 D620    1403 SUB     ' '      ;OF ESC,'=',ROW,COL SEQUENCE
F6A4 D650    1404 SETC2: SUB    BO      NC,SETC2-$ ;MAKE SURE COL# BETWEEN 0 & 79
F6A6 30FC    1405 JR     ADD    A,BO
F6AB C650    1406 OR     L      ;MERGE IN COL# WITH L
F6AA B5      1407 LD     L,A
F6AB 6F      1408 RET
F6AC C9      1409
1410
F6AD CD72F5  1411 M4TST: CALL   DISPLA ;DISPLAY THE CONTROL CHAR
F6B0 C9      1412 RET    ;PASSED IN C
1413 ;
1414 ;
1415 ;
1416 ;
1417 INCLUDE DISKIO.ASM
1418 ;*****DISK INPUT/OUTPUT DRIVER SUBROUTINE PACKAGE*****
1419 ;*
1420 ;* FOR WESTERN DIGITAL 1771 DISK CONTROLLER *
1421 ;*
1422 ;*
1423 ;* bullet-proof error recovery added 12-APR-80 *
1424 ;*
1425 ;*****EQUATES FOR DISK CONTROLLER PORTS AND COMMAND CODES*****
1426 ;
1427 ;
1428 ;EQUATES FOR DISK CONTROLLER PORTS AND COMMAND CODES
1429 ;
>0010 1430 STSREG EQU    WD1771+0 ;STATUS REGISTER
>0010 1431 CMDREG EQU    WD1771+0 ;COMMAND REGISTER
>0011 1432 TRKREG EQU    WD1771+1 ;TRACK REGISTER
>0012 1433 SECREG EQU    WD1771+2 ;SECTOR REGISTER
>0013 1434 DATREG EQU    WD1771+3 ;DATA REGISTER
1435 ;
>0088 1436 RDCMD  EQU    10001000B ;READ COMMAND
>00AB 1437 WRTCMD EQU    10101000B ;WRITE COMMAND
>001C 1438 SKCMD   EQU    00011100B ;SEEK COMMAND
>00D0 1439 FINCMD EQU    11010000B ;FORCE INTR COMMAND
>000C 1440 RSTCMD EQU    000001100B ;RESTORE COMMAND
>0004 1441 HLOAD   EQU    00000100B ;RD/WRT HEAD LOAD ENABLE
1442 ;
>00C9 1443 RET    EQU    0C9H    ;SUBROUTINE RETURN INSTR OPCODE
>0066 1444 NMIVEC EQU    0066H    ;THE NON-MASKABLE INTERRUPT IS
1445           ;USED FOR DATA SYNC BETWEEN
1446           ;THE Z-80 AND 1771
1447 ;
1448 ;
1449 ;
F6B1 79      1450 SELECT: LD    A,C      ;GET UNIT# PASSED IN C AND
F6B2 FE04    1451 CP     4      ;CHECK FOR MAXIMUM VALID#
F6B4 D0      1452 RET    NC      ;ERROR IF NUMBER > 3
F6B5 CDB8F7  1453 CALL   TURNON ;MAKE SURE DISKS ARE TURNED ON
F6B8 DB1C    1454 IN     A,(BITDAT)
F6BA 47      1455 LD     B,A      ;SAVE CURRENT DRIVE SELECT DATA
F6BB E6F8    1456 AND    11111000B ;MERGE IN NEW DRIVE UNIT# IN C
F6BD B1      1457 OR     C      ;IN PLACE OF THE CURRENT ONE
F6BE D31C    1458 OUT    (BITDAT),A ;TO SELECT THE NEW DISK DRIVE
F6C0 CDAEF7  1459 CALL   FORCE   ;TEST NEW DRIVE'S READY STATUS

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F6C3	2806	1460	JR	Z,SEL2-\$	; AND CONTINUE IF ITS READY
F6C5	78	1461	LD	A,B	
F6C6	D31C	1462	OUT	(BITDAT),A	; ELSE PUT BACK OLD DRIVE SELECT
F6C8	3E80	1463	LD	A,1000000B	; AND RETURN DRIVE-NOT-READY
F6CA	C9	1464	RET		
		1465			
F6CB	2165FF	1466 SEL2:	LD	HL,UNIT	; POINT HL TO DRIVE SELECT DATA
F6CE	7E	1467	LD	A,(HL)	; LOAD A WITH CURRENT UNIT#
F6CF	71	1468	LD	(HL),C	; AND STORE NEW UNIT# FROM C
F6D0	FEFF	1469	CP	255	; TEST IF NO DRIVE SELECTED
F6D2	2806	1470	JR	Z,SEL3-\$	; YET & SKIP NEXT SEGMENT IF SO
F6D4	23	1471	INC	HL	; POINT TO HEAD POSITION TABLE
F6D5	85	1472	ADD	A,L	; AND ADD IN NEW UNIT# AS INDEX
F6D6	6F	1473	LD	L,A	
F6D7	DB11	1474	IN	A,(TRKREG)	; GET CURRENT HEAD POSITION
F6D9	77	1475	LD	(HL),A	; AND STORE IN TABLE @ HL
F6DA	2166FF	1476 SEL3:	LD	HL,TRKTAB	
F6DD	7D	1477	LD	A,L	
F6DE	B1	1478	ADD	A,C	; INDEX INTO TABLE TO GET
F6DF	6F	1479	LD	L,A	; HEAD POSITION OF NEW DRIVE
F6EO	7E	1480	LD	A,(HL)	
F6E1	FEFF	1481	CP	255	; TEST IF NEW DRIVE WAS EVER
F6E3	2804	1482	JR	Z,HOME-\$	; SELECTED AND DO A HOME IF NOT
F6E5	D311	1483	OUT	(TRKREG),A	; OUTPUT DRIVE'S CURRENT HEAD
F6E7	AF	1484	XOR	A	; POSITION TO THE TRACK REGISTER
F6E8	C9	1485	RET		
		1486 ;			
		1487 ;			
		1488 ;			
F6E9	CDABF7	1489 HOME:	CALL	READY	; CLEAR DISK CONTROLLER
F6EC	C0	1490	RET	NZ	; EXIT IF DRIVE NOT READY
F6ED	AF	1491	XOR	A	
F6EE	326dff	1492	LD	(TRACK),A	; SET TRACK# IN MEM TO ZERO
F6F1	060C	1493 RESTOR:	LD	B,RSTCMD	; LOAD B WITH A RESTORE COMMAND
F6F3	CD93F7	1494	CALL	STEP	; EXECUTE HEAD MOVING OPERATION
F6F6	EE04	1495	XOR	00000100B	; GET TRUE TRACK 0 STATUS
F6FB	E69C	1496	AND	10011100B	; MASK TO ERROR BITS
F6FA	C9	1497	RET		; RETURN 1771 STATUS IN A
		1498 ;			
		1499 ;			
		1500 ;			
F6FB	CDABF7	1501 SEEK:	CALL	READY	; CLEAR DISK CONTROLLER
F6FE	C0	1502	RET	NZ	; EXIT IF DRIVE NOT READY
F6FF	79	1503	LD	A,C	; GET TRACK# DATA FROM C AND
F700	FE4D	1504	CP "	77	; CHECK FOR MAXIMUM VALID#
F702	D0	1505	RET	NC	; FORGET IT IF TRACK# > 76
F703	326dff	1506	LD	(TRACK),A	; ELSE STORE TRACK# FOR SEEK
F706	D313	1507	OUT	(DATREG),A	; OUTPUT TRACK # TO 1771
F708	061C	1508	LD	B,SKCMD	; LOAD B WITH A SEEK COMMAND AND
F70A	CD93F7	1509	CALL	STEP	; GO SEEK WITH PROPER STEP RATE
F70D	E69B	1510	AND	10011000B	; MASK TO READY, SEEK & CRC ERROR
F70F	C8	1511	RET	Z	; BITS AND RETURN IF ALL GOOD
		1512			
F710	CDF1F6	1513	CALL	RESTOR	; ELSE TRY TO RE-CALIBRATE HEAD
F713	C0	1514	RET	NZ	; ERROR IF WE CAN'T FIND TRACK 0
F714	79	1515	LD	A,C	
F715	D313	1516	OUT	(DATREG),A	; OUTPUT TRACK# TO 1771
F717	061C	1517	LD	B,SKCMD	
F719	CD93F7	1518	CALL	STEP	; TRY TO SEEK THE TRACK AGAIN
F71C	E69B	1519	AND	10011000B	
F71E	C9	1520	RET		; RETURN FINAL SEEK STATUS IN A
		1521 ;			
		1522 ;			
		1523 ;			

F71F	CDABF7	1525	WRITE:	CALL	READY	;CLEAR THE DISK CONTROLLER
F722	CO	1525		RET	NZ	;EXIT IF DRIVE NOT READY
F723	CB77	1526		BIT	6,A	
F725	CO	1527		RET	NZ	;EXIT IF DISK WRITE-PROTECTED
F726	06AB	1528		LD	B,WRTCMD	
F728	1806	1529		JR	RDWRT-\$	
		1530				
F72A	CDABF7	1531	READ:	CALL	READY	;CLEAR DISK CONTROLLER
F72D	CO	1532		RET	NZ	;EXIT IF DRIVE NOT READY
F72E	0688	1533		LD	B,RDCMD	
F730	2271FF	1534	RDWRT:	LD	(IOPTR),HL	;STORE DISK I/O DATA POINTER
F733	216EFF	1535		LD	HL,SECTOR	
F736	71	1536		LD	(HL),C	;STORE SECTOR# FOR READ/WRITE
F737	23	1537		INC	HL	
F738	70	1538		LD	(HL),B	;SAVE READ/WRITE COMMAND BYTE
F739	23	1539		INC	HL	
F73A	3602	1540		LD	(HL),2	;SET DISK RE-TRY COUNT
F73C	F3	1541	RW1:	DI		;NO INTERRUPTS DURING DISK I/O
F73D	216600	1542		LD	HL,NMIVEC	;SAVE BYTE AT NMI VECTOR LOCAT
F740	56	1543		LD	D,(HL)	;IN D FOR DURATION OF READ/WRIT
F741	36C9	1544		LD	(HL),RET	;LOOP AND REPLACE IT WITH A RET
F743	216BFF	1545		LD	HL,RECLEN	
F746	46	1546		LD	B,(HL)	;B=NUMBER OF BYTES/SECTOR
F747	0E13	1547		LD	C,DATREG	;C=1771 DATA REGISTER PORT#
F749	2A71FF	1548		LD	HL,(IOPTR)	;HL=DISK R/W DATA POINTER
F74C	3A6EFF	1549		LD	A,(SECTOR)	;GET SECTOR NUMBER
F74F	D312	1550		OUT	(SECREG),A	;OUTPUT SECTOR# TO 1771
F751	CDAEF7	1551		CALL	FORCE	;ISSUE FORCE INTERRUPT COMMAND
F754	CB6F	1552		BIT	5,A	;TO TEST HEAD LOAD STATUS
F756	3A6FFF	1553		LD	A,(CMDTYP)	;GET READ OR WRITE COMMAND BYTE
F759	2002	1554		JR	NZ,RW2-\$	;JUMP IF HEAD IS ALREADY LOADED
F75B	F604	1555		OR	HLOAD	;ELSE MERGE IN HLD BIT
F75D	CDA3F7	1556	RW2:	CALL	CMDOUT	;START 1771 DOING IT'S THING
F760	CB6F	1557		BIT	5,A	;TEST IF COMMAND IS A R OR W
F762	200D	1558		JR	NZ,WLOOP-\$	;AND JUMP TO THE CORRECT LOOP
F764	76	1559	RLOOP:	HALT		
F765	EDA2	1560		INI		
F767	C264F7	1561		JP	NZ,RLOOP	
F76A	CD9CF7	1562		CALL	BUSY	;LOOP UNTIL 1771 COMES UN-BUSY
F76D	E69C	1563		AND	10011100B	;MASK OFF TO READY,NOT FOUND,CRC
F76F	180B	1564		JR	RW3-\$	;AND LOST DATA STATUS BITS
		1565				
F771	76	1566	WLOOP:	HALT		
F772	EDA3	1567		OUTI		
F774	C271F7	1568		JP	NZ,WLOOP	
F777	CD9CF7	1569		CALL	BUSY	
F77A	E6BC	1570		AND	10111100B	;MASK OFF AS ABOVE + WRT FAULT
F77C	216600	1571	RW3:	LD	HL,NMIVEC	
F77F	72	1572		LD	(HL),D	;RESTORE BYTE @ NMI VECTOR
F780	FB	1573		EI		
F781	CB	1574		RET	Z	;RETURN IF NO DISK I/O ERRORS
F782	2170FF	1575		LD	HL,RETRY	
F785	35	1576		DEC	(HL)	;DECREMENT RE-TRY COUNT AND
F786	2002	1577		JR	NZ,RW4-\$	;EXECUTE COMAND AGAIN IF NOT=0
F788	B7	1578		OR	A	
F789	C9	1579		RET		;ELSE RETURN 1771 ERROR STATUS
		1580				
F78A	216DFF	1581	RW4:	LD	HL,TRACK	
F78D	4E	1582		LD	C,(HL)	;GET TRACK# FOR THIS OPERATION
F78E	CDFBF6	1583		CALL	SEEK	;TRY TO RE-CALIBRATE THE HEAD
F791	18A9	1584		JR	RW1-\$	;BEFORE READ OR WRITE AGAIN
		1585 :				
		1586 :				
		1587 :				

F793	3A6AFF	1588	STEP:	LD	A, (SPEED)	; GET STEP SPEED VARIABLE
F796	E603	1589		AND	00000011B	
F798	B0	1590		OR	B	; MERGE WTH SEEK/HOME COMND IN B
F799	CDA3F7	1591		CALL	CMDOUT	; OUTPUT COMMAND AND DELAY
F79C	DB10	1592	BUSY:	IN	A, (STSREG)	
F79E	CB47	1593		BIT	O,A	; TEST BUSY BIT FROM
F7A0	20FA	1594		JR	NZ,BUSY-\$	; 1771 AND LOOP TILL=0
F7A2	C9	1595		RET		
		1596	;			
		1597	;			
		1598	;			
F7A3	D310	1599	CMDOUT:	OUT	(CMDREG),A	; OUTPUT A COMMAND TO THE 1771
F7A5	CDA8F7	1600		CALL	PAUSE	; WASTE 44 MICROSECONDS
F7A8	E3	1601	PAUSE:	EX	(SP),HL	
F7A9	E3	1602		EX	(SP),HL	
F7AA	C9	1603		RET		
		1604	;			
		1605	;			
		1606	;			
F7AB	CDB8F7	1607	READY:	CALL	TURNON	; KEEP THOSE DISKS SPINING FOLKS
F7AE	3ED0	1608	FORCE:	LD	A, FINCMD	; ISSUE FORCE INTERRUPT COMMAND
F7B0	CDA3F7	1609		CALL	CMDOUT	
F7B3	DB10	1610		IN	A, (STSREG)	; READ STATUS REGISTER CONTENTS
F7B5	CB7F	1611		BIT	7,A	; TEST DRIVE NOT READY BIT
F7B7	C9	1612		RET		
		1613	;			
		1614	;			
		1615	;			
F7B8	3E1E	1616	TURNON:	LD	A,30	
F7BA	326CFF	1617		LD	(MOTOR),A	; RE-LOAD MOTOR TURN-OFF TIMER
F7BD	CDA8F7	1618		CALL	PAUSE	
F7C0	DB1C	1619		IN	A, (BITDAT)	
F7C2	CB57	1620		BIT	2,A	; TEST IF MOTORS HAVE STOPPED
F7C4	C8	1621		RET	Z	; AND EXIT IF STILL TURNED ON
F7C5	E6BB	1622		AND	10111011B	; ELSE RE-ENABLE DRIVE SELECTS
F7C7	D31C	1623		OUT	(BITDAT),A	; AND ACTIVATE THE MOTOR RELAY
F7C9	C5	1624		PUSH	BC	
F7CA	0600	1625		LD	B,0	; SET READY LOOP MAX TIMEOUT
F7CC	CDDCF7	1626	TURN2:	CALL	WAIT	; WAIT 1/93 SECOND & TEST READY
F7CF	2802	1627		JR	Z,TURN3-\$	; EXIT LOOP IF DRIVE READY
F7D1	10F9	1628		DJNZ	TURN2-\$	; ELSE TRY AGAIN UP TO 256 TIMES
F7D3	0609	1629	TURN3:	LD	B,9	
F7D5	CDDCF7	1630	TURN4:	CALL	WAIT	; GIVE ABT 1/10 SEC MORE DELAY
F7D8	10FB	1631		DJNZ	TURN4-\$	
F7DA	C1	1632		POP	BC	
F7DB	C9	1633		RET		
		1634	;			
		1635	;			
F7DC	DB1B	1636	WAIT:	IN	A, (CTC3)	; GET CURRENT CTC3 COUNT VALUE
F7DE	4F	1637		LD	C,A	
F7DF	DB1B	1638	WAIT2:	IN	A, (CTC3)	
F7E1	B9	1639		CP	C	; SEE IF CTC3 CHANGED BY 1 COUNT
F7E2	28FB	1640		JR	Z,WAIT2-\$	; AND LOOP UNTIL IT CHANGES
F7E4	18C8	1641		JR	FORCE-\$	; THEN TEST DRIVE READY STATUS
		1642	;			
		1643	;			
		1644	;			
		1645	;			
		1646	;			
F7E6	0000	1647	ROMEND: DEFW	O		; TAIL OF FREE MEM LINKED LIST
		1648	;			
>FF00		1649		ORG	RAM	
		1650			INCLUDE	MEMORY.ASM

F37B C0 0745 RET NZ ;ERROR IF > 4 NUMBERS ENTERED  
F37C C5 0746 PARA2: PUSH BC ;SAVE PARAMETER COUNT  
F37D CD9FF3 0747 CALL GETHEX ;READ A NUMBER FROM LINE BUFFER  
F380 C1 0748 POP BC  
F381 D8 0749 PARA4: RET C ;ERROR IF RESULT OVER 16 BITS  
F382 DD217CFF 0750 LD IX,PARAM1 ;POINT TO PARAM STORAGE AREA  
F386 DD09 0751 ADD IX,BC ;ADD PARAMETER COUNT IN BC  
F388 DD7500 0752 LD (IX+0),L  
F388 DD7401 0753 LD (IX+1),H ;STORE DATA RET FROM 'GETHEX'  
F38E FE20 0754 CP ''  
F390 28E4 0755 JR Z,PARA1-\$ ;GET ANOTHER ITEM IF SPACE  
F392 FE2C 0756 CP ''  
F394 28E0 0757 JR Z,PARA1-\$ ;GET ANOTHER ITEM IF COMMA  
F396 FE0D 0758 CP CR  
F398 37 0759 SCF ;ELSE CHECK FOR CARRIAGE RETURN  
F399 C0 0760 RET NZ ; AND EXIT WITH CY=1 IF NOT  
F39A 79 0761 PAREN: LD A,C

F39B	CB3F	0762	SRL	A	; A=COUNT OF NUMBERS ENTERED
F39D	3C	0763	INC	A	
F39E	C9	0764	RET		
		0765 ;			
		0766 ;GETHEX CONVERTS ASCII TO BINARY AND DOES			
		0767 ;HIGH LIMIT CHECKS TO LESS THAN 17 BITS.			
		0768 ;CARRY SET ON ILLEGAL CONVERSION RESULT			
		0769 ;TERMINATING CHARACTER RETURNS IN A.			
		0770 ;HL RETURNS WITH 16 BIT BINARY INTEGER			
		0771 ;			
F39F	210000	0772 GETHEX: LD	HL,0		
F3A2	180B	0773 JR	GNUM3-\$		
		0774			
F3A4	0604	0775 GNUM1: LD	B,4		
F3A6	29	0776 GNUM2: ADD	HL,HL		; MULTIPLY RESULT BY 16
F3A7	D8	0777 RET	C		; RETURN IF IT OVERFLOWS 16 BITS
F3AB	10FC	0778 DJNZ	GNUM2-\$		
F3AA	5F	0779 LD	E,A		; APPEND NEW LOW ORDER DIGIT
F3AB	1600	0780 LD	D,0		; AND GET RESULT BACK INTO DE
F3AD	19	0781 ADD	HL,DE		
F3AE	D8	0782 RET	C		; RETURN IF OVERFLOW
F3AF	FD7E00	0783 GNUM3: LD	A,(IY+0)		; GET A CHAR FROM LINE INPUT
F3B2	FD23	0784 INC	IY		; BUFFER @ IY AND BUMP IY
F3B4	4F	0785 LD	C,A		
F3B5	CDBDF3	0786 CALL	ASCHEX		; CONVERT ASCII TO NUMERIC
F3B8	30EA	0787 JR	NC,GNUM1-\$		
F3BA	79	0788 LD	A,C		
F3BB	B7	0789 OR	A		
F3BC	C9	0790 RET			
		0791 ;			
		0792 ;			
F3BD	D630	0793 ASCHEX: SUB	'0'		
F3BF	D8	0794 RET	C		
F3C0	FE0A	0795 CP	10		
F3C2	3F	0796 CCF			
F3C3	D0	0797 RET	NC		
F3C4	D607	0798 SUB	7		
F3C6	FE0A	0799 CP	10		
F3C8	DB	0800 RET	C		
F3C9	FE10	0801 CP	16		
F3CB	3F	0802 CCF			
F3CC	C9	0803 RET			
		0804 ;			
		0805 ;			
		0806 ;			
F3CD	7C	0807 PUT4HS: LD	"A,H		
F3CE	CDD8F3	0808 CALL	PUT2HX		
F3D1	7D	0809 LD	A,L		
F3D2	CDD8F3	0810 PUT2HS: CALL	PUT2HX		
F3D5	C302F4	0811 JP	SPACE		
		0812 ;			
		0813 ;			
F3D8	F5	0814 PUT2HX: PUSH	AF		
F3D9	1F	0815 RRA			
F3DA	1F	0816 RRA			
F3DB	1F	0817 RRA			
F3DC	1F	0818 RRA			
F3DD	CDE1F3	0819 CALL	PUTNIB		
F3E0	F1	0820 POP	AF		
F3E1	E60F	0821 PUTNIB: AND	00001111B		

F3E3	C690	0822	ADD	A,90H
F3E5	27	0823	DAA	
F3E6	CE40	0824	ADC	A,40H
F3E8	27	0825	DAA	
F3E9	C315F4	0826	JP	OUTPUT
		0827 ;		
		0828 ;		
		0829 ;PMSG PRINTS THE STRING OF ASCII CHARACTERS		
		0830 ;POINTED TO BY THE RELATIVE ADDRESS IN DE		
		0831 ;UNTIL AN EOT IS ENCOUNTERED IN THE STRING.		
		0832 ;		
>0004		0833 EOT	EQU	04H
>000D		0834 CR	EQU	0DH
>000A		0835 LF	EQU	0AH
		0836 ;		
		0837		
F3EC	E3	0838 PNEXT:	EX	(SP),HL
F3ED	CDF2F3	0839	CALL	PMSG
F3F0	E3	0840	EX	(SP),HL

F3F1	C9	0841	RET	
		0842 ;		
F3F2	7E	0843 PMSG:	LD	A, (HL)
F3F3	23	0844	INC	HL
F3F4	FE04	0845	CP	EOT
F3F6	C8	0846	RET	Z
F3F7	CD15F4	0847	CALL	OUTPUT
F3FA	18F6	0848	JR	PMSG-\$
		0849 ;		
		0850 ;		
		0851 ;CRLFS OUTPUTS A RETURN-LINEFEED-SPACE		
		0852 ;TO THE CONSOLE DEVICE		
		0853 ;		
F3FC	CDECFF3	0854 CRLFS:	CALL	PNEXT
F3FF	0D0A04	0855	DEFB	CR,LF,EOT
F402	3E20	0856 SPACE:	LD	A, '
F404	C315F4	0857	JP	OUTPUT
		0858 ;		
		0859 ;		
		0860 ;		
		0861 ;ECHO INPUTS ONE CHARACTER FROM THE CONSOLE		
		0862 ;DEVICE, PRINTS IT ON THE CONSOLE OUTPUT AND		
		0863 ;THEN RETURNS IT IN REGISTER A WITH BIT 7 RESET		
		0864 ;		
		0865 ;OUTPUT PRINTS THE CHARACTER IN REGISTER A ON		
		0866 ;THE CONSOLE OUTPUT DEVICE AND THEN DOES A CHECK		
		0867 ;FOR CONSOLE INPUT TO FREEZE OR ABORT OUTPUT.		
		0868 ;		
		0869 ;		
F407	CD09F0	0870 ECHO:	CALL	CONIN ;INPUT A CHARACTER AND ECHO IT
F40A	F5	0871	PUSH	AF
F40B	CD0CF0	0872	CALL	CONOUT
F40E	F1	0873	POP	AF
F40F	FE5B	0874	CP	'Z'+1
F411	D8	0875	RET	C
F412	D620	0876	SUB	32 ;CONVERT UPPER CASE TO LOWER
F414	C9	0877	RET	
		0878 ;		
		0879 ;		
		0880 ;		
F415	CD0CF0	0881 OUTPUT:	CALL	CONOUT
F418	CD06F0	0882	CALL	CONST ;SEE IF CONSOLE INPUT PENDING
F41B	280F	0883	JR	Z,OUTP2-\$
F41D	CD09F0	0884	CALL	CONIN
F420	FE0D	0885	CP	CR ;SEE IF <CR> WAS TYPED
F422	2805	0886	JR	Z,OUTP1-\$
F424	CD09F0	0887	CALL	CONIN ;WAIT FOR ANOTHER INPUT CHAR
F427	1803	0888	JR	OUTP2-\$ ; THEN RET TO CALLING ROUTINE
		0889 ;		
F429	3284FF	0890 OUTP1:	LD	(ESCFLG),A ;SET ESC FLAG TO NON-ZERO VALUE
F42C	3AB4FF	0891 OUTP2:	LD	A,(ESCFLG)
F42F	B7	0892	OR	A ;RETURN CURRENT STATUS OF ESC
F430	C9	0893	RET	; FLAG TO CALLING ROUTINE
		0894 ;		
		0895 ;		
		0896 ;		
		0897 INCLUDE INTSRV.ASM		

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0898 ; ****
0899 ; *
0900 ; *      INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINES FOR KEYBOARD
0901 ; *      INPUT AND REAL-TIME CLOCK FUNCTIONS
0902 ; *      3-Aug-80
0903 ; *
0904 ; ****
0905 ;
0906 ;
0907 ;
0908 ;

F431 3A30FF 0909 KBDST: LD     A,(FIFCNT) ;GET INPUT FIFO BYTCOUNT
F434 B7      0910 OR     A          ;TEST IF EQUAL ZERO
F435 C8      0911 RET    Z          ;EXIT WITH A=0 IF QUEUE EMPTY
F436 3EFF    0912 LD     A,255
F438 C9      0913 RET
0914 ;
0915 ;
0916 ;
F439 CD31F4 0917 KBDIN: CALL   KBDST
F43C 28FB    0918 JR     Z,KBDIN-$ ;LOOP UNTIL KEYBOARD INPUT RDY
F43E E5      0919 PUSH   HL
F43F CD6DF4 0920 CALL   REMOVE   ;GET CHARACTER FROM INPUT QUEUE
F442 E1      0921 POP    HL
F443 C9      0922 RET
0923 ;
0924 ;
0925 ;
0926 ;
0927 ;

F444 2133FF 0928 STASH: LD     HL,LOCK ;POINT TO SHIFT LOCK VARIABLES
F447 BE      0929 CP     (HL)      ;TEST IF A=SHIFT LOCK CHARACTER
F448 23      0930 INC    HL        ;THEN POINT TO LOCK FLAG
F449 2002    0931 JR     NZ,STASH2-$;JUMP IF NOT SHIFT CHARACTER
F44B 34      0932 INC    (HL)      ;ELSE COMPLIMENT THE SHIFT LOCK
F44C C9      0933 RET
0934 ;

F44D CB46    0935 STASH2: BIT    0,(HL)    ;TEST THE SHIFT LOCK FLAG
F44F 280A    0936 JR     Z,STASH3-$ ;JUMP IF SHIFT LOCK NOT SET
F451 FE40    0937 CP     40H       ;ELSE CHECK FOR SHIFTABLE CHAR
F453 3806    0938 JR     C,STASH3-$ ;AND JUMP IF NOT = OR GREATER
F455 FE7F    0939 CP     7FH       ;THAN '0' AND LESS THAN RUBOUT
F457 3002    0940 JR     NC,STASH3-$
F459 EE20    0941 XOR    00100000B ;ELSE TOGGLE BIT 5 OF THE CHAR
F45B 4F      0942 STASH3: LD     C,A
F45C 2130FF 0943 LD     HL,FIFCNT ;BUMP INPUT FIFO CHAR COUNT
F45F 7E      0944 LD     A,(HL)
F460 3C      0945 INC    A
F461 FE10    0946 CP     16
F463 D0      0947 RET    NC        ;EXIT NOW IF FIFO IS FULL
F464 77      0948 LD     (HL),A ;ELSE INCREMENT FIFO COUNT
F465 2131FF 0949 LD     HL,FIFIN ;POINT HL TO FIFO INPUT OFFSET
F468 CD74F4 0950 CALL   INDEX
F46B 71      0951 LD     (HL),C ;STORE CHARACTER IN FIFO @ HL
F46C C9      0952 RET
0953 ;
0954 ;
0955 ;
0956 ;

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F46D	2130FF	0957	REMOVE:	LD	HL,FIFCNT
F470	35	0958		DEC	(HL)
F471	2132FF	0959		LD	HL,FIFOUT ;POINT HL TO FIFO OUTPUT OFFSET
F474	7E	0960	INDEX:	LD	A,(HL)
F475	3C	0961		INC	A
F476	E60F	0962		AND	00001111B ;INCREMENT FIFO POINTER
F478	77	0963		LD	(HL),A ;MODULO 16 AND REPLACE
F479	2120FF	0964		LD	HL,FIFO
F47C	85	0965		ADD	A,L ;INDEX INTO FIFO BY OFFSET IN A
F47D	6F	0966		LD	L,A
F47E	7E	0967		LD	A,(HL)
F47F	C9	0968		RET	
		0969	:		
		0970	:		
		0971	:SOFTWARE DISK MOTOR TURN-OFF TIMER ROUTINE		
		0972	:		
F480	216CFF	0973	DSKTMR:	LD	HL,MOTOR ;DECREMENT DISK TURN-OFF TIMER
F483	35	0974		DEC	(HL)
F484	C0	0975		RET	NZ ;EXIT IF NOT TIMED OUT YET
F485	DB1C	0976		IN	A,(BITDAT)
F487	F644	0977		OR	01000100B ;DISABLE ALL DRIVE SELECTS AND
F489	D31C	0978		OUT	(BITDAT),A ;TURN OFF THE SPINDLE MOTORS
F48B	C9	0979		RET	
		0980	:		
		0981	:		
		0982	-- INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE FOR PARALLEL KEYBOARD --		
		0983	:		
F48C	ED7335FF	0984	KEYSRV:	LD	(SPSAVE),SP ;SAVE USR STACK POINT AND
F490	3157FF	0985		LD	SP,TMPSTK+32;SWITCH TO LOCAL STACK
F493	E5	0986		PUSH	HL
F494	D5	0987		PUSH	DE
F495	C5	0988		PUSH	BC
F496	F5	0989		PUSH	AF ;SAVE MACHINE STATE
F497	DB1E	0990		IN	A,(KBDDAT) ;READ KEYBOARD INPUT PORT
F499	2F	0991		CPL	
F49A	2A59FF	0992		LD	HL,(PINVEC);GET KBD INTERRUPT RTN VECTOR
F49D	1822	0993		JR	DSPTCH-\$ ;AND JUMP TO DISPATCH POINT
		0994	:		
		0995	:		
		0996	:		
		0997	-- INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE FOR ONE SECOND TIMER --		
		0998	:		
F49F	ED7335FF	0999	TIMER:	LD	(SPSAVE),SP;SAVE USR STACK POINTER AND
F4A3	3157FF	1000		LD	SP,TMPSTK+32 ;SWITCH TO LOCAL STACK
F4A6	E5	1001		PUSH	HL
F4A7	D5	1002		PUSH	DE
F4A8	C5	1003		PUSH	BC
F4A9	F5	1004		PUSH	AF
F4AA	2A57FF	1005		LD	HL,(TIKVEC);GET CLOCK INTERRUPT RTN VECTOR
F4AD	1812	1006		JR	DSPTCH-\$ ;AND JUMP TO DISPATCH POINT
		1007	:		
		1008	:		
		1009	:		
		1010	-- SERIAL INPUT INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE FOR SIO --		
		1011	:		
F4AF	ED7335FF	1012	SIOINT:	LD	(SPSAVE),SP ;SAVE USER STACK POINTER AND
F4B3	3157FF	1013		LD	SP,TMPSTK+32 ;SWITCH TO LOCAL STACK
F4B6	E5	1014		PUSH	HL
F4B7	D5	1015		PUSH	DE
F4B8	C5	1016		PUSH	BC
F4B9	F5	1017		PUSH	AF ;SAVE MACHINE STATE
F4BA	DB05	1018		IN	A,(SIODPB) ;READ SIO DATA INPUT PORT
F4BC	E67F	1019		AND	0111111B
F4BE	2A5BFF	1020		LD	HL,(SINVEC);GET SERIAL INPUT RTN VECTOR

F4C1	CDE7F4	1021	DSPTCH:	CALL	CALLHL	;CALL SUBROUTINE ADDRESSED BY H
F4C4	F1	1022		POP	AF	
F4C5	C1	1023		POP	BC	
F4C6	D1	1024		POP	DE	
F4C7	E1	1025		POP	HL	
F4C8	ED7B35FF	1026		LD	SP, (SPSAVE)	
F4CC	FB	1027		EI		;RE-ENABLE INTERRUPTS & RETURN
F4CD	ED4D	1028		RETI		
		1029	:			
		1030	:			
		1031	-- RX ERROR INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE FOR SIO --			
		1032	:			
		1033	;ARRIVE HERE IF RECEIVE INTERRUPT FROM FRAMING, OVERRUN			
		1034	;AND PARITY ERRORS. (PARITY CAN BE DISABLED)			
		1035	:			
F4CF	ED7335FF	1036	SIOERR:	LD	(SPSAVE), SP	;SAVE USER STACK POINTER AND
F4D3	3157FF	1037		LD	SP, TMPSTK+32	;SWITCH TO LOCAL STACK
F4D6	F5	1038		PUSH	AF	
F4D7	CDF5F4	1039		CALL	SIOIN2	;CLEAR BAD CHARACTER FROM SIO
F4DA	3E07	1040		LD	A, 'G'-64	
F4DC	CD15F5	1041		CALL	SIOXMT	;OUTPUT A CTL-G AS A WARNING
F4DF	F1	1042		POP	AF	
F4EO	ED7B35FF	1043		LD	SP, (SPSAVE)	
F4E4	FB	1044		EI		
F4E5	ED4D	1045		RETI		
		1046	:			
		1047	:			
F4E7	E9	1048	CALLHL:	JP	(HL)	
		1049	:			
		1050	:			
		1051	:			
		1052	;POLLED MODE I/O ROUTINES FOR SIO CHANNEL B			
		1053	:			
F4E8	DB07	1054	SIOST:	IN	A, (SIOPCB)	;GET SIO STATUS REGISTER
F4EA	E601	1055		AND	00000001B	
F4EC	C8	1056		RET	Z	;ACC=0 IF NO DATA AVAILABLE
F4ED	3EFF	1057		LD	A, 255	
F4EF	C9	1058		RET		
		1059	:			
		1060	:			
F4F0	CDE8F4	1061	SIOIN:	CALL	SIOST	;TEST CONSOLE STATUS
F4F3	28FB	1062		JR	Z, SIOIN-\$	;LOOP UNTIL DATA IS RECEIVED
R4F5	3E30	1063	SIOIN2:	LD	A, 00110000B	;RESET STATUS BITS IN SIO FO
F4F7	D307	1064		OUT	(SIOPCB), A	;PARITY/OVERRUN/FRAMING ERRORS.
F4F9	DB05	1065		IN	A, (SIODPB)	;THEN GET THE INPUT CHARACTER
F4FB	E67F	1066		AND	01111111B	
F4FD	C9	1067		RET		
		1068	:			
		1069	:			
F4FE	FE20	1070	SIOOUT:	CP	" "	;TEST FOR CONTROL CHARACTERS
F500	3013	1071		JR	NC, SIOXMT-\$	;JUMP IF PRINTABLE CHARACTER
F502	CD15F5	1072		CALL	SIOXMT	;ELSE SEND CONTROL CHARACTER
F505	3A79FF	1073		LD	A, (NULLS)	;AND THEN SEND NULLS AS PADDING
F508	3C	1074		INC	A	;GET NULL PAD COUNT AND FIX SO
F509	1806	1075		JR	PAD1-\$	THAT COUNT=0 SENDS NO NULLS
		1076				
F50B	F5	1077	PAD:	PUSH	AF	
F50C	AF	1078		XOR	A	
F50D	CD15F5	1079		CALL	SIOXMT	;OUTPUT A NULL TO THE SIO
F510	F1	1080		POP	AF	
F511	3D	1081	PAD1:	DEC	A	
F512	20F7	1082		JR	NZ, PAD-\$	;LOOP SENDING NULLS TO SIO
F514	C9	1083		RET		
		1084	:			
		1085	:			
F515	F5	1086	SIOXMT:	PUSH	AF	
F516	DB07	1087	SIOX1:	IN	A, (SIOPCB)	

F518	E604	1088	IND	00000100B ;TEST TBE STATUS BIT
F51A	28FA	1089	JR	Z,SIOX1-\$
F51C	F1	1090	POP	AF
F51D	D305	1091	OUT	(SIODPB),A ;OUTPUT DATA TO SIO
F51F	C9	1092	RET	
		1093 ;		
		1094 ;		
		1095 ;		
		1096 ;		
		1097 INCLUDE CRTOUT.ASM		
		1098 ;*****		*****
		1099 ;*		*
		1100 ;* MEMORY-MAPPED CRT OUTPUT DRIVER		*
		1101 ;*		*
		1102 ;* Russell Smith 18-August-1980		*
		1103 ;*		*
		1104 ;*****		*****
		1105 ;		
		1106 ;		
>0030		1107 CRTBAS EQU	CRTMEM.SHR.B ;START PAGE# OF 3K CRT SPACE	
>003C		1108 CRTTOP EQU	CRTMEM+3072.SHR.B ;END PAGE# OF CRT SPACE	
		1109 ;		
		1110 ;		
F520	E5	1111 CRTOUT: PUSH	HL	
F521	D5	1112 PUSH	DE	
F522	C5	1113 PUSH	BC	
F523	CBBF	1114 RES	7,A	
F525	4F	1115 LD	C,A	
F526	F3	1116 DI		;KEEP WOLVES AWAY FOR A WHILE
F527	ED7335FF	1117 LD	(SPSAVE),SP	
F528	3157FF	1118 LD	SP,TMPSTK+32 ;POINT SP TO TOP LOCAL STACK	
F52E	DB1C	1119 IN	A,(BITDAT)	
F530	CBFF	1120 SET	7,A ;SELECT ROM/CRT MEMORY BANK	
F532	D31C	1121 OUT	(BITDAT),A	
		1122 ;		
		1123 ;FIRST REMOVE THE OLD CURSOR CHARACTER FROM THE SCREEN		
		1124 ;		
F534	2175FF	1125 LD	HL,CHRSAV ;GET CHAR OVERLAYERED BY CURSOR	
F537	46	1126 LD	B,(HL)	
F538	2A73FF	1127 LD	HL,(CURSOR);LOAD HL WITH CURSOR POINTER	
F53B	7C	1128 LD	A,H	
F53C	E60F	1129 AND	00001111B ;INSURANCE THAT HL CAN'T	
F53E	F630	1130 OR	CRTBAS ;EVER POINT OUTSIDE CRT MEMORY	
F540	67	1131 LD	H,A	
F541	70	1132 LD	(HL),B ;RMV CURSOR BY RESTORING CHAR	
		1133 ;		
		1134 ;PROCESS CHARACTER PASSED IN C		
		1135 ;		
F542	CD65F5	1136 CALL	OUTCH	
		1137 ;		
		1138 ;NOW STORE A NEW CURSOR CHARACTER AT THE CURSOR LOCATION		
		1139 ;		
F545	7E	1140 LD	A,(HL) ;GET CHAR AT NEW CURSOR LOCAT.	
F546	3275FF	1141 LD	(CHRSAV),A ;SAVE FOR NEXT TIME 'CRTOUT' IS	
;			CALLED	
F549	FE20	1142 CP	' ,	;TEST IF CHARACTER IS A SPACE
F54B	CBFF	1143 SET	7,A	;THEN TURN ON BIT 7 TO ENABLE
;			BLINK	
F54D	2003	1144 JR	NZ,CRT2-\$ ;JUMP IF CHARACTER IS NON-BLANK	
F54F	3A76FF	1145 LD	A,(CSRCHR) ;ELSE GET CHAR USED FOR CURSOR	
F552	77	1146 CRT2:	LD (HL),A ;STORE CHAR IN A AS CURSOR MARK	
F553	2273FF	1147 LD	(CURSOR),HL;SAVE HL AS CURSOR POINTER	
		1148		
F556	ED7B35FF	1149 LD	SP,(SPSAVE)	
F55A	DB1C	1150 IN	A,(BITDAT)	

F55C	CBBF	1151	RES	7,A	;SWITCH BACK LOWER 16K OF RAM
F55E	D31C	1152	OUT	(BITDAT),A	
F560	FB	1153	EI		;INTERRUPTS ARE SAFE AGAIN
F561	C1	1154	POP	BC	
F562	D1	1155	POP	DE	
F563	E1	1156	POP	HL	
F564	C9	1157	RET		
		1158 ;			
		1159 ;			
		1160 ;			
F565	117BFF	1161	DUTCH:	LD DE,LEADIN	
F568	1A	1162	LD	A,(DE)	;GET LEAD-IN SEQUENCE STATE
F569	B7	1163	OR	A	
F56A	C270F6	1164	JP	NZ,MULTI	;JUMP IF IN A LEAD-IN SEQUENCE
F56D	79	1165	LD	A,C	;ELSE PROCESS CHARACTER IN C
F56E	FE20	1166	CP	' '	
F570	380F	1167	JR	C,CTRL-\$	;JUMP IF A CONTROL CHARACTER
F572	71	1168	DISPLA:	LD (HL),C	;ELSE STORE DISPLAYABLE CHAR
F573	23	1169	INC	HL	;AND ADV POINTER TO NEXT COLUMN
F574	7D	1170	LD	A,L	
F575	E67F	1171	AND	01111111B	;EXTRACT COLUMN# FROM HL
F577	FE50	1172	CP	80	
F579	D8	1173	RET	C	;EXIT IF NOT PAST COLUMN 79
F57A	CDE7F5	1174	CALL	RETURN	;ELSE DO AUTOMATIC <CR>
F57D	CD42F6	1175	CALL	LFEED	;AND LINEFEED
F580	C9	1176	RET		
		1177 ;			
		1178 ;			
		1179 ;			
F581	E5	1180	CTRL:	PUSH HL	
F582	21BFF5	1181	LD	HL,CTLTAB	;SEARCH FOR CONTROL CHARACTER
F585	010D00	1182	LD	BC,CTLSIZ/3	;HANDLING SUBROUTINE IN TABLE
F588	CD60F3	1183	CALL	SEARCH	
F58B	E1	1184	POP	HL	
F58C	C0	1185	RET	NZ	;EXIT IF NOT IMPLEMENTED
F58D	C5	1186	PUSH	BC	
F58E	C9	1187	RET		;DO SNEAKY JUMP TO PRESERVE
:		1188			REGISTERS
F58F	1F	1189	CTLTAB:	DEFB ' -64	
F590	1E	1190	DEFB	' ^ ' -64	
F591	1B	1191	DEFB	' [ ' -64	
F592	1A	1192	DEFB	' Z ' -64	
F593	18	1193	DEFB	' X ' -64	
F594	11	1194	DEFB	' Q ' -64	
F595	0D	1195	DEFB	' M ' -64	
F596	0C	1196	DEFB	' L ' -64	
F597	0B	1197	DEFB	' K ' -64	
F598	0A	1198	DEFB	' J ' -64	
F599	09	1199	DEFB	' I ' -64	
F59A	08	1200	DEFB	' H ' -64	
F59B	07	1201	DEFB	' G ' -64	
		1202			
F59C	DCF5	1203	DEFW	BELL	;CTL-G IS THE BELL
F59E	BEF5	1204	DEFW	BAKSPC	;CTL-H IS CURSOR LEFT
F5A0	CCF5	1205	DEFW	TAB	;CTL-I IS TAB
F5A2	42F6	1206	DEFW	LFEED	;CTL-J IS CURSOR DOWN
F5A4	2CF6	1207	DEFW	UPCSR	;CTL-K IS CURSOR UP
F5A6	C4F5	1208	DEFW	FORSPC	;CTL-L IS CURSOR RIGHT

F5AB	E7F5	1209	DEFW	RETURN	;CTL-M IS <CR>
F5AA	11F6	1210	DEFW	CLREOS	;CTL-Q CLEAR TO END-OF-SCREEN
F5AC	03F6	1211	DEFW	CLREOL	;CTL-X IS CLEAR TO END-OF-LINE
F5AE	ECF5	1212	DEFW	CLRSCN	;CTL-Z IS CLEAR SCREEN
F5B0	B6F5	1213	DEFW	ESCAPE	;CTL-[ IS ESCAPE
F5B2	6CF6	1214	DEFW	HOMEUP	;CTL-^ IS HOME UP
F5B4	BAF5	1215	DEFW	STUFF	;CTL-_ IS DISPLAY CONTROL CHARS
		1216			
>0027		1217	CTLSIZ EQU	\$-CTLTAB	
		1218 ;			
		1219 ;			
F5B6	3E01	1220	ESCAPE: LD	A,1	
F5B8	12	1221	LD	(DE),A	;SET LEAD-IN SEQUENCE STATE
F5B9	C9	1222	RET		;FOR XY CURSOR POSITIONING MODE
		1223 ;			
		1224 ;			
F5B0	3E04	1225	STUFF: LD	A,4	
F5B1	12	1226	LD	(DE),A	;SET LEAD-IN SEQUENCE STATE
F5B2	C9	1227	RET		;FOR CONTROL CHAR OUTPUT MODE
		1228 ;			
		1229 ;			
F5B3	7D	1230	BAKSPC LD	A,L	;CHECK FOR LEFT MARGIN
F5B4	E67F	1231	AND	01111111B	
F5C1	C8	1232	RET	Z	;ABORT IF IN LEFTMOST COLUMN
F5C2	2B	1233	DEC	HL	;BACK UP CURSOR POINTER
F5C3	C9	1234	RET		
		1235 ;			
		1236 ;			
F5C4	7D	1237	FORSPC: LD	A,L	;CHECK FOR RIGHTMOST COLUMN
F5C5	E67F	1238	AND	01111111B	
F5C7	FE4F	1239	CP	79	
F5C9	DO	1240	RET	NC	;DO NOTHING IF ALREADY THERE
F5CA	23	1241	INC	HL	
F5CB	C9	1242	RET		;ELSE ADVANCE CURSOR POINTER
		1243 ;			
		1244 ;			
F5CC	110800	1245	TAB: LD	DE,B	;TABS ARE EVERY 8 COLUMNS
F5CF	7D	1246	LD	A,L	;GET COLUMN COMPONENT OF
F5D0	E678	1247	AND	01111000B	; PREVIOUS TAB POSITION
F5D2	83	1248	ADD	A,E	
F5D3	FE50	1249	CP	BO	;EXIT IF NEXT TAB COLUMN WOULD
F5D5	DO	1250	RET	NC	; BE PAST THE RIGHT MARGIN
F5D6	7D	1251	LD	A,L	
F5D7	E6FB	1252	AND	11111000B	;ELSE INCREMENT THE CURSOR
F5D9	6F	1253	LD "	L,A	; POINTER FOR REAL
F5DA	19	1254	ADD	HL,DE	
F5DB	C9	1255	RET		
		1256 ;			
		1257 ;			
F5DC	DB1C	1258	BELL: IN	A,(BITDAT)	
F5DE	CBEF	1259	SET	5,A	;TOGGLE BIT 5 OF SYSTEM PIO TO
F5E0	D31C	1260	OUT	(BITDAT),A	;TRIGGER BELL HARDWARE TO SOUND
F5E2	CBAF	1261	RES	5,A	
F5E4	D31C	1262	OUT	(BITDAT),A	
F5E6	C9	1263	RET		
		1264 ;			
		1265 ;			
F5E7	7D	1266	RETURN: LD	A,L	
F5E8	E6B0	1267	AND	10000000B	
F5EA	6F	1268	LD	L,A	;MOVE CURSOR POINTER BACK
F5EB	C9	1269	RET		; TO START OF LINE
		1270 ;			
		1271 ;			
F5EC	210030	1272	CLRSCN: LD	HL,CRTMEM	

F5EF	E5	1274	PUSH	HL	
F5F0	110130	1274	LD	DE,CRTMEM+1	
F5F3	01000C	1275	LD	BC,24*128	
F5F6	3620	1276	LD	(HL),'	
F5F8	EDB0	1277	LDIR		;FILL CRT MEMORY WITH SPACES
F5FA	E1	1278	POP	HL	;POINT TO HOME CURSOR POSITION
F5FB	3E17	1279	LD	A,23	
F5FD	3277FF	1280	LD	(BASE),A	;MAKE BASE LINE# BE 23 AND
F600	D314	1281	OUT	(SCROLL),A	;STORE IN SCROLL REGISTER
F602	C9	1282	RET		
		1283 ;			
		1284 ;			
F603	E5	1285	CLREOL:	PUSH	HL ;SAVE CURSOR POINTER
F604	7D	1286	LD	A,L	
F605	E67F	1287	AND	01111111B	;GET COLUMN# COMPONENT OF
F607	4F	1288	LD	C,A	;CURSOR POINTER INTO C
F608	3E50	1289	LD	A,80	;CALCULATE HOW MANY CHARS
F60A	91	1290	SUB	C	;REMAIN ON CURRENT LINE
F60B	47	1291	LD	B,A	
F60C	CD66F6	1292	CALL	CLR	;CLEAR REST OF LINE @ HL
F60F	E1	1293	POP	HL	
F610	C9	1294	RET		
		1295 ;			"
		1296 ;			
F611	CD03F6	1297	CLREOS:	CALL	CLREOL ;CLEAR REMAINDER OF CURRENT ROW
F614	E5	1298	PUSH	HL	
F615	3A77FF	1299	LD	A,(BASE)	
F618	4F	1300	LD	C,A	;COPY BASE SCREEN ROW# TO C
F619	7D	1301	CLRS1:	LD	A,L
F61A	17	1302	RLA		
F61B	7C	1303	LD	A,H	
F61C	17	1304	RLA		;ROW# COMPONENT OF HL INTO A
F61D	E61F	1305	AND	00011111B	
F61F	B9	1306	CP	C	;SEE IF HL IS AT BOTTOM ROW
:					OF SCREEN
F620	2808	1307	JR	Z,CLRS2-\$	;AND LEAVE CLEAR LOOP IF SO
F622	CD37F6	1308	CALL	DNCSR	;ELSE POINT HL TO NEXT ROW DOWN
F625	CD60F6	1309	CALL	CLRLIN	;AND FILL THAT LINE WITH SPACES
F628	18EF	1310	JR	CLRS1-\$	
		1311			
F62A	E1	1312	CLRS2:	POP	HL ;RESTR ORIGINAL CURSOR POINTER
F62B	C9	1313	RET		
		1314 ;			
		1315 ;			
F62C	1180FF	1316	UPCSR:	LD	DE,-128 ;SUBTRACT 1 FROM ROW# COMPONENT
F62F	19	1317	ADD	HL,DE	;OF CURSOR POINTER IN HL
F630	7C	1318	LD	A,H	
F631	FE30	1319	CP	CRTBAS	;CHECK FOR UNDERFLOW OF POINTER
F633	DO	1320	RET	NC	
F634	263B	1321	LD	H,CRTTOP-1	;WRAP CURSOR AROUND MODULO 3K
F636	C9	1322	RET		
		1323 ;			
		1324 ;			
F637	118000	1325	DNCSR:	LD	DE,128 ;ADD 1 TO ROW# COMPONENT
F63A	19	1326	ADD	HL,DE	;OF CURSOR POINTER IN HL
F63B	7C	1327	LD	A,H	
F63C	FE3C	1328	CP	CRTTOP	;CHECK FOR OVERFLOW OF POINTER
F63E	DB	1329	RET	C	
F63F	2630	1330	LD	H,CRTBAS	;RESET POINTER MODULO 128*24
F641	C9	1331	RET		
		1332 ;			
		1333 ;			
		1334 ;			
F642	7D	1335	LFEED:	LD	A,L
F643	17	1336	RLA		
F644	7C	1337	LD	A,H	

F645	17	1338	RLA		;EXTRACT ROW# COMPONENT OF HL
F646	E61F	1339	AND	00011111B	
F648	4F	1340	LD	C,A	;COPY ROW# TO C FOR SCROLL TEST
F649	CD37F6	1341	CALL	DNCSR	;MOVE CURSOR TO NEXT ROW DOWN
F64C	3A77FF	1342	LD	A,(BASE)	;TEST IF CURSOR ON BOTTOM ROW
F64F	B9	1343	CP	C	;OF SCREEN BEFORE MOVING DOWN
F650	CO	1344	RET	NZ	;EXIT IF NOT AT BOTTOM
		1345			
F651	E5	1346	PUSH	HL	;ELSE PREP TO SCROLL SCREEN UP
F652	CD60F6	1347	CALL	CLRLIN	;FILL NEW BOTTOM LINE WTH SPACES
F655	29	1348	ADD	HL,HL	
F656	7C	1349	LD	A,H	;GET ROW# PART OF HL INTO A
F657	E61F	1350	AND	00011111B	
F659	3277FF	1351	LD	(BASE),A	;STORE NEW BASE LINE#
F65C	D314	1352	OUT	(SCROLL),A	;SCROLL UP NEW BLANK BOTTM LINE
F65E	E1	1353	POP	HL	
F65F	C9	1354	RET		
		1355 ;			
		1356 ;			
F660	7D	1357 CLRLIN:	LD	A,L	
F661	E680	1358	AND	10000000B	;POINT HL TO 1ST COLUMN OF ROW
F663	6F	1359	LD	L,A	
F664	0650	1360	LD	B,BO	
F666	3620	1361 CLR:	LD	(HL),'	;STORE ASCII SPACES AT ADDR IN HL
;					
F668	23	1362	INC	HL	;AND INCREMENT HL
F669	10FB	1363	DJNZ	CLR-\$	;REPEAT NUMBER OF TIMES IN B
F66B	C9	1364	RET		
		1365 ;			
		1366 ;			
F66C	0E20	1367 HOMEUP:	LD	C,' '	;FAKE-OUT CURSOR ADDR ROUTINE
F66E	1817	1368	JR	SETROW-\$	;TO DO HOMEUP ALMOST FOR FREE
		1369 ;			
		1370 ;			
F670	EB	1371 MULTI:	EX	DE,HL	;UNCONDITIONALLY RESET LEAD-IN
F671	3600	1372	LD	(HL),O	;STATE TO ZERO BEFORE GOING ON
F673	EB	1373	EX	DE,HL	
F674	FE01	1374	CP	1	
F676	2008	1375	JR	NZ,M2TST-\$	
F678	79	1376 SETXY:	LD	A,C	;GET SECOND CHAR OF SEQUENCE
F679	FE3D	1377	CP	'='	
F67B	CO	1378	RET	NZ	;ABORT SEQUENCE IF NOT '='
F67C	3E02	1379	LD	A,2	
F67E	12	1380	LD	(DE),A	;MAKE LEADIN=2 NEXT TIME
F67F	C9	1381	RET		
		1382			
F680	FE02	1383 M2TST:	CP	2	
F682	2019	1384	JR	NZ,M3TST-\$	
F684	3E03	1385	LD	A,3	
F686	12	1386	LD	(DE),A	;MAKE LEADIN=3 NEXT TIME
F687	3A77FF	1387 SETROW:	LD	A,(BASE)	;ARRIVE HERE ON THIRD CHAR
F68A	B1	1388	ADD	A,C	; OF ESC,'=',ROW,COL SEQUENCE
F68B	D61F	1389	SUB	' '-1	
F68D	D61B	1390 SETR2:	SUB	24	
F68F	30FC	1391	JR	NC,SETR2-\$	;VERIFY ROW# BETWEEN 0 AND 23
F691	C61B	1392	ADD	A,24	
F693	F660	1393	OR	CRTMEM.SHR.7	;MERGE IN MSB'S OF CRT MEMORY
F695	67	1394	LD	H,A	
F696	2E00	1395	LD	L,O	
F698	CB3C	1396	SRL	H	
F69A	CB1D	1397	RR	L	
F69C	C9	1398	RET		
		1399			
F69D	FE03	1400 M3TST:	CP	3	
F69F	200C	1401	JR	NZ,M4TST-\$	

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F6A1 79      1402 SETCOL: LD    A,C      ;ARRIVE HERE ON FOURTH CHAR
F6A2 D620    1403 SUB     '        ;OF ESC,'=',ROW,COL SEQUENCE
F6A4 D650    1404 SETC2: SUB   80       NC,SETC2-$ ;MAKE SURE COL# BETWEEN 0 & 79
F6A6 30FC    1405 JR      ADD    A,80
F6A8 C650    1406 ADD     L       ;MERGE IN COL# WITH L
F6AA B5      1407 OR      LD     L,A
F6AB 6F      1408 RET
F6AC C9      1409
               1410
F6AD CD72F5  1411 M4TST: CALL   DISPLA ;DISPLAY THE CONTROL CHAR
F6B0 C9      1412 RET      ;PASSED IN C
               1413 :
               1414 :
               1415 :
               1416 :
               1417 INCLUDE DISKIO.ASM
               1418 ;*****DISK INPUT/OUTPUT DRIVER SUBROUTINE PACKAGE*****
               1419 ;*
               1420 ;*      DISK INPUT/OUTPUT DRIVER SUBROUTINE PACKAGE      *
               1421 ;*      FOR WESTERN DIGITAL 1771 DISK CONTROLLER      *
               1422 ;*
               1423 ;*      bullet-proof error recovery added 12-APR-80      *
               1424 ;*
               1425 ;*****EQUATES FOR DISK CONTROLLER PORTS AND COMMAND CODES*****
               1426 :
               1427 :
               1428 ;EQUATES FOR DISK CONTROLLER PORTS AND COMMAND CODES
               1429 :
>0010      1430 STSREG EQU    WD1771+0 ;STATUS REGISTER
>0010      1431 CMDREG EQU    WD1771+0 ;COMMAND REGISTER
>0011      1432 TRKREG EQU    WD1771+1 ;TRACK REGISTER
>0012      1433 SECREG EQU    WD1771+2 ;SECTOR REGISTER
>0013      1434 DATREG EQU    WD1771+3 ;DATA REGISTER
               1435 :
>0088      1436 RDCMD  EQU    10001000B ;READ COMMAND
>00A8      1437 WRTCMD EQU    10101000B ;WRITE COMMAND
>001C      1438 SKCMD   EQU    00011100B ;SEEK COMMAND
>00D0      1439 FINCMD EQU    11010000B ;FORCE INTR COMMAND
>000C      1440 RSTCMD EQU    00001100B ;RESTORE COMMAND
>0004      1441 HLOAD   EQU    00000100B ;RD/WRT HEAD LOAD ENABLE .
               1442 :
>00C9      1443 RET     EQU    0C9H    ;SUBROUTINE RETURN INSTR OPCODE
>0066      1444 NMIVEC EQU    0066H    ;THE NON-MASKABLE INTERRUPT IS
               1445          ;USED FOR DATA SYNC BETWEEN
               1446          ;THE Z-80 AND 1771
               1447 :
               1448 :
               1449 :
F6B1 79      1450 SELECT: LD    A,C      ;GET UNIT# PASSED IN C AND
F6B2 FE04    1451 CP      4       ;CHECK FOR MAXIMUM VALID#
F6B4 DO      1452 RET     NC      ;ERROR IF NUMBER > 3
F6B5 CDB8F7  1453 CALL    TURNON ;MAKE SURE DISKS ARE TURNED ON
F6B8 DB1C    1454 IN     A,(BITDAT)
F6BA 47      1455 LD      B,A      ;SAVE CURRENT DRIVE SELECT DATA
F6BB E6F8    1456 AND    11111000B ;MERGE IN NEW DRIVE UNIT# IN C
F6BD B1      1457 OR      C       ;IN PLACE OF THE CURRENT ONE
F6BE D31C    1458 OUT    (BITDAT),A ;TO SELECT THE NEW DISK DRIVE
F6C0 CDAEF7  1459 CALL    FORCE   ;TEST NEW DRIVE'S READY STATUS

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F6C3	2806	1460	JR	Z,SEL2-\$	; AND CONTINUE IF ITS READY
F6C5	78	1461	LD	A,B	
F6C6	D31C	1462	OUT	(BITDAT),A	; ELSE PUT BACK OLD DRIVE SELECT
F6C8	3E80	1463	LD	A,10000000B	; AND RETURN DRIVE-NOT-READY
F6CA	C9	1464	RET		
		1465			
F6CB	2165FF	1466 SEL2:	LD	HL,UNIT	; POINT HL TO DRIVE SELECT DATA
F6CE	7E	1467	LD	A,(HL)	; LOAD A WITH CURRENT UNIT#
F6CF	71	1468	LD	(HL),C	; AND STORE NEW UNIT# FROM C
F6D0	FEFF	1469	CP	255	; TEST IF NO DRIVE SELECTED
F6D2	2806	1470	JR	Z,SEL3-\$	; YET & SKIP NEXT SEGMENT IF SO
F6D4	23	1471	INC	HL	; POINT TO HEAD POSITION TABLE
F6D5	85	1472	ADD	A,L	; AND ADD IN NEW UNIT# AS INDEX
F6D6	6F	1473	LD	L,A	
F6D7	DB11	1474	IN	A,(TRKREG)	; GET CURRENT HEAD POSITION
F6D9	77	1475	LD	(HL),A	; AND STORE IN TABLE @ HL
F6DA	2166FF	1476 SEL3:	LD	HL,TRKTAB	
F6DD	7D	1477	LD	A,L	
F6DE	B1	1478	ADD	A,C	; INDEX INTO TABLE TO GET
F6DF	6F	1479	LD	L,A	; HEAD POSITION OF NEW DRIVE
F6E0	7E	1480	LD	A,(HL)	
F6E1	FEFF	1481	CP	255	; TEST IF NEW DRIVE WAS EVER
F6E3	2804	1482	JR	Z,HOME-\$	; SELECTED AND DO A HOME IF NOT
F6E5	D311	1483	OUT	(TRKREG),A	; OUTPUT DRIVE'S CURRENT HEAD
F6E7	AF	1484	XOR	A	; POSITION TO THE TRACK REGISTER
F6E8	C9	1485	RET		
		1486 ;			
		1487 ;			
		1488 ;			
F6E9	CDABF7	1489 HOME:	CALL	READY	; CLEAR DISK CONTROLLER
F6EC	C0	1490	RET	NZ	; EXIT IF DRIVE NOT READY
F6ED	AF	1491	XOR	A	
F6EE	326dff	1492	LD	(TRACK),A	; SET TRACK# IN MEM TO ZERO
F6F1	060C	1493 RESTOR:	LD	B,RSTCMD	; LOAD B WITH A RESTORE COMMAND
F6F3	CD93F7	1494	CALL	STEP	; EXECUTE HEAD MOVING OPERATION
F6F6	EE04	1495	XOR	00000100B	; GET TRUE TRACK 0 STATUS
F6FB	E69C	1496	AND	10011100B	; MASK TO ERROR BITS
F6FA	C9	1497	RET		; RETURN 1771 STATUS IN A
		1498 ;			
		1499 ;			
		1500 ;			
F6FB	CDABF7	1501 SEEK:	CALL	READY	; CLEAR DISK CONTROLLER
F6FE	C0	1502	RET	NZ	; EXIT IF DRIVE NOT READY
F6FF	79	1503	LD	A,C	; GET TRACK# DATA FROM C AND
F700	FE4D	1504	CP "	77	; CHECK FOR MAXIMUM VALID#
F702	D0	1505	RET	NC	; FORGET IT IF TRACK# > 76
F703	326dff	1506	LD	(TRACK),A	; ELSE STORE TRACK# FOR SEEK
F706	D313	1507	OUT	(DATREG),A	; OUTPUT TRACK # TO 1771
F708	061C	1508	LD	B,SKCMD	; LOAD B WITH A SEEK COMMAND AND
F70A	CD93F7	1509	CALL	STEP	; GO SEEK WITH PROPER STEP RATE
F70D	E698	1510	AND	10011000B	; MASK TO READY, SEEK & CRC ERROR
F70F	C8	1511	RET	Z	; BITS AND RETURN IF ALL GOOD
		1512			
F710	CDF1F6	1513	CALL	RESTOR	; ELSE TRY TO RE-CALIBRATE HEAD
F713	C0	1514	RET	NZ	; ERROR IF WE CAN'T FIND TRACK 0
F714	79	1515	LD	A,C	
F715	D313	1516	OUT	(DATREG),A	; OUTPUT TRACK# TO 1771
F717	061C	1517	LD	B,SKCMD	
F719	CD93F7	1518	CALL	STEP	; TRY TO SEEK THE TRACK AGAIN
F71C	E698	1519	AND	10011000B	
F71E	C9	1520	RET		; RETURN FINAL SEEK STATUS IN A
		1521 ;			
		1522 ;			
		1523 ;			

F71F	CDABF7	1525	WRITE:	CALL	READY	;CLEAR THE DISK CONTROLLER
F722	C0	1525		RET	NZ	;EXIT IF DRIVE NOT READY
F723	CB77	1526		BIT	6,A	
F725	C0	1527		RET	NZ	;EXIT IF DISK WRITE-PROTECTED
F726	06AB	1528		LD	B,WRTCMD	
F728	1806	1529		JR	RDWRT-\$	
		1530				
F72A	CDABF7	1531	READ:	CALL	READY	;CLEAR DISK CONTROLLER
F72D	C0	1532		RET	NZ	;EXIT IF DRIVE NOT READY
F72E	0688	1533		LD	B,RDCMD	
F730	2271FF	1534	RDWRT:	LD	(IOPTR),HL	;STORE DISK I/O DATA POINTER
F733	216EFF	1535		LD	HL,SECTOR	
F736	71	1536		LD	(HL),C	;STORE SECTOR# FOR READ/WRITE
F737	23	1537		INC	HL	
F738	70	1538		LD	(HL),B	;SAVE READ/WRITE COMMAND BYTE
F739	23	1539		INC	HL	
F73A	3602	1540		LD	(HL),2	;SET DISK RE-TRY COUNT
F73C	F3	1541	RW1:	DI		;NO INTERRUPTS DURING DISK I/O
F73D	216600	1542		LD	HL,NMIVEC	;SAVE BYTE AT NMI VECTOR LOCAT
F740	56	1543		LD	D,(HL)	;IN D FOR DURATION OF READ/WRIT
F741	36C9	1544		LD	(HL),RET	;LOOP AND REPLACE IT WITH A RET
F743	216BFF	1545		LD	HL,RECLEN	
F746	46	1546		LD	B,(HL)	;B=NUMBER OF BYTES/SECTOR
F747	0E13	1547		LD	C,DATREG	;C=1771 DATA REGISTER PORT#
F749	2A71FF	1548		LD	HL,(IOPTR)	;HL=DISK R/W DATA POINTER
F74C	3A6EFF	1549		LD	A,(SECTOR)	;GET SECTOR NUMBER
F74F	D312	1550		OUT	(SECREG),A	;OUTPUT SECTOR# TO 1771
F751	CDAEF7	1551		CALL	FORCE	;ISSUE FORCE INTERRUPT COMMAND
F754	CB6F	1552		BIT	S,A	;TO TEST HEAD LOAD STATUS
F756	3A6FFF	1553		LD	A,(CMDTYP)	;GET READ OR WRITE COMMAND BYTE
F759	2002	1554		JR	NZ,RW2-\$	;JUMP IF HEAD IS ALREADY LOADED
F75B	F604	1555		OR	HLOAD	;ELSE MERGE IN HLD BIT
F75D	CDA3F7	1556	RW2:	CALL	CMDOUT	;START 1771 DOING IT'S THING
F760	CB6F	1557		BIT	S,A	;TEST IF COMMAND IS A R OR W
F762	200D	1558		JR	NZ,WLOOP-\$	;AND JUMP TO THE CORRECT LOOP
F764	76	1559	RLOOP:	HALT		
F765	EDA2	1560		INI		
F767	C264F7	1561		JP	NZ,RLOOP	
F76A	CD9CF7	1562		CALL	BUSY	;LOOP UNTIL 1771 COMES UN-BUSY
F76D	E69C	1563		AND	10011100B	;MASK OFF TO READY,NOT FOUND,CRC
F76F	180B	1564		JR	RW3-\$	;AND LOST DATA STATUS BITS
		1565				
F771	76	1566	WLOOP:	HALT		
F772	EDA3	1567		OUTI		
F774	C271F7	1568		JP	NZ,WLOOP	
F777	CD9CF7	1569		CALL	BUSY	
F77A	E6BC	1570		AND	10111100B	;MASK OFF AS ABOVE + WRT FAULT
F77C	216600	1571	RW3:	LD	HL,NMIVEC	
F77F	72	1572		LD	(HL),D	;RESTORE BYTE @ NMI VECTOR
F780	FB	1573		EI		
F781	C8	1574		RET	Z	;RETURN IF NO DISK I/O ERRORS
F782	2170FF	1575		LD	HL,RETRY	
F785	35	1576		DEC	(HL)	;DECREMENT RE-TRY COUNT AND
F786	2002	1577		JR	NZ,RW4-\$	;EXECUTE COMAND AGAIN IF NOT=0
F788	B7	1578		OR	A	
F789	C9	1579		RET		;ELSE RETURN 1771 ERROR STATUS
		1580				
F78A	216DFF	1581	RW4:	LD	HL,TRACK	
F78D	4E	1582		LD	C,(HL)	;GET TRACK# FOR THIS OPERATION
F78E	CDFBF6	1583		CALL	SEEK	;TRY TO RE-CALIBRATE THE HEAD
F791	18A9	1584		JR	RW1-\$	;BEFORE READ OR WRITE AGAIN
		1585 :				
		1586 :				
		1587 :				

F793	3A6AFF	1588	STEP:	ED	A, (SPEED)	; GET STEP SPEED VARIABLE
F796	E603	1589		AND	00000011B	
F798	B0	1590		OR	B	; MERGE WTH SEEK/HOME COMND IN B
F799	CDA3F7	1591		CALL	CMDOUT	; OUTPUT COMMAND AND DELAY
F79C	DB10	1592	BUSY:	IN	A, (STSREG)	
F79E	CB47	1593		BIT	O,A	; TEST BUSY BIT FROM
F7A0	20FA	1594		JR	NZ,BUSY-\$	; 1771 AND LOOP TILL=0
F7A2	C9	1595		RET		
		1596 ;				
		1597 ;				
		1598 ;				
F7A3	D310	1599	CMDOUT:	OUT	(CMDREG),A	; OUTPUT A COMMAND TO THE 1771
F7A5	CDA8F7	1600		CALL	PAUSE	; WASTE 44 MICROSECONDS
F7A8	E3	1601	PAUSE:	EX	(SP),HL	
F7A9	E3	1602		EX	(SP),HL	
F7AA	C9	1603		RET		
		1604 ;				
		1605 ;				
		1606 ;				
F7AB	CDBBF7	1607	READY:	CALL	TURNON	; KEEP THOSE DISKS SPINING FOLKS
F7AE	3ED0	1608	FORCE:	LD	A,FINCMD	; ISSUE FORCE INTERRUPT COMMAND
F7B0	CDA3F7	1609		CALL	CMDOUT	
F7B3	DB10	1610		IN	A, (STSREG)	; READ STATUS REGISTER CONTENTS
F7B5	CB7F	1611		BIT	7,A	; TEST DRIVE NOT READY BIT
F7B7	C9	1612		RET		
		1613 ;				
		1614 ;				
		1615 ;				
F7B8	3E1E	1616	TURNON:	LD	A,30	
F7BA	326CFF	1617		LD	(MOTOR),A	; RE-LOAD MOTOR TURN-OFF TIMER
F7BD	CDA8F7	1618		CALL	PAUSE	
F7C0	DB1C	1619		IN	A,(BITDAT)	
F7C2	CB57	1620		BIT	2,A	; TEST IF MOTORS HAVE STOPPED
F7C4	C8	1621		RET	Z	; AND EXIT IF STILL TURNED ON
F7C5	E6BB	1622		AND	10111011B	; ELSE RE-ENABLE DRIVE SELECTS
F7C7	D31C	1623		OUT	(BITDAT),A	; AND ACTIVATE THE MOTOR RELAY
F7C9	C5	1624		PUSH	BC	
F7CA	0600	1625		LD	B,O	; SET READY LOOP MAX TIMEOUT
F7CC	CDDCF7	1626	TURN2:	CALL	WAIT	; WAIT 1/93 SECOND & TEST READY
F7CF	2802	1627		JR	Z,TURN3-\$	; EXIT LOOP IF DRIVE READY
F7D1	10F9	1628		DJNZ	TURN2-\$	; ELSE TRY AGAIN UP TO 256 TIMES
F7D3	0609	1629	TURN3:	LD	B,9	
F7D5	CDDCF7	1630	TURN4:	CALL	WAIT	; GIVE ABT 1/10 SEC MORE DELAY
F7D8	10FB	1631		DJNZ	TURN4-\$	
F7DA	C1	1632		POP	BC	
F7DB	C9	1633		RET		
		1634 ;				
		1635 ;				
F7DC	DB1B	1636	WAIT:	IN	A,(CTC3)	; GET CURRENT CTC3 COUNT VALUE
F7DE	4F	1637		LD	C,A	
F7DF	DB1B	1638	WAIT2:	IN	A,(CTC3)	
F7E1	B9	1639		CP	C	; SEE IF CTC3 CHANGED BY 1 COUNT
F7E2	28FB	1640		JR	Z,WAIT2-\$	; AND LOOP UNTIL IT CHANGES
F7E4	18C8	1641		JR	FORCE-\$	; THEN TEST DRIVE READY STATUS
		1642 ;				
		1643 ;				
		1644 ;				
		1645 ;				
		1646 ;				
F7E6	0000	1647	ROMEND:	DEFW	O	; TAIL OF FREE MEM LINKED LIST
		1648 ;				
>FF00		1649		ORG	RAM	
		1650				INCLUDE MEMORY.ASM

```

1651 ;*****
1652 ;*
1653 ;*      STORAGE ALLOCATION FOR 256 BYTE SCRATCH RAM   *
1654 ;*
1655 ;*****
1656 ;
1657 ;
1658
>FF00 1659 VECTAB EQU    $      ;INTERRUPT VECTOR TABLE STARTS
>FF00 1660 SIOVEC: DEFS   16     ;SPACE FOR 8 VECTORS FOR SIO
>FF10 1661 CTCVEC: DEFS   8      ;SPACE FOR 4 VECTORS FOR CTC
>FF18 1662 SYSVEC: DEFS   4      ;SPACE FOR 2 VECTORS FOR SYSTEM
;
>FF1C 1663 GENVEC: DEFS   4      ;SPACE FOR 2 VECTORS FOR
;
1664 ;
1665 ;
1666 ;KEYBOARD DATA INPUT FIFO VARIABLES
1667
>FF20 1668 FIFO:    DEFS   16     ;CONSOLE INPUT FIFO
>FF30 1669 FIFCNT:  DEFS   1      ;FIFO DATA COUNTER
>FF31 1670 FIFIN:   DEFS   1      ;FIFI INPUT POINTER
>FF32 1671 FIFOUT:  DEFS   1      ;FIFO OUTPUT POINTER
>FF33 1672 LOCK:    DEFS   2      ;SHIFT LOCK CHAR+FLAG BYTE
1673 ;
1674 ;
1675 ;STACK POINTER SAVE AND LOCAL STACK FOR INTERRUPT ROUTINES
1676
>FF35 1677 SPSAVE:  DEFS   2      ;USER STACK POINTER SAVE AREA
>FF37 1678 TMPSTK:  DEFS   32     ;LOCAL STACK FOR INTERRUPTS
1679 ;
1680 ;
1681 ;'SOFTWARE' VECTORS FOR INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINES
1682
>FF57 1683 TIKVEC:  DEFS   2      ;1 SEC INTERRUPT ROUTINE VECTOR
>FF59 1684 PINVEC:  DEFS   2      ;PARALLEL CONSOLE INPUT VECTOR
>FF5B 1685 SINVEC:  DEFS   2      ;SERIAL CONSOLE INPUT VECTOR
1686 ;
1687 ;
1688 ;CLOCK-TIMER INTERRUPT VARIABLES
1689
>FF5D 1690 TIKCNT:  DEFS   2      ;BINARY CLOCK TICK COUNTER
>FF5F 1691 DAY:     DEFS   1      ;CALENDAR DAY
>FF60 1692 MONTH:   DEFS   1      ;MONTH
>FF61 1693 YEAR:    DEFS   1      ;YEAR
>FF62 1694 HRS:     DEFS   1      ;CLOCK HOURS REGISTER
>FF63 1695 MINS:    DEFS   1      ;MINUTES RETISTER
>FF64 1696 SECS:    DEFS   1      ;SECONDS REGISTER
1697 ;
1698 ;
1699 ;DISK I/O DRIVER VARIABLES
1700
>FF65 1701 UNIT:    DEFS   1      ;CURRENTLY SELECTED DISK#
>FF66 1702 TRKTAB:  DEFS   4      ;4 DRIVE HEAD POSITION TABLE
>FF6A 1703 SPEED:   DEFS   1      ;SEEK SPEED FOR 1771 COMMANDS
>FF6B 1704 RECLEN:  DEFS   1      ;SECTOR RECORD LENGTH VARIABLE
>FF6C 1705 MOTOR:   DEFS   1      ;DRIVE MOTOR TURN-OFF TIMER
>FF6D 1706 TRACK:   DEFS   1
>FF6E 1707 SECTOR:  DEFS   1

```

```

>FF6F      1707 CMDTYP: DEFS    1      ;COMMAND BYTE FOR READS/WRITES
>FF70      1709 RETRY:  DEFS   1      ;DISK OPERATION RE-TRY COUNT
>FF71      1710 IOPTR:  DEFS   2      ;DISK I/O BUFFER POINTER
        1711 ;
        1712 ;
        1713 ;
        1714 ;CRT OUTPUT DRIVER VARIABLES
        1715
>FF73      1716 CURSOR: DEFS    2      ;CURSOR POINTER
>FF75      1717 CHRSAV: DEFS    1      ;CHAR OVERLAYED BY CURSOR
>FF76      1718 CSRCHR: DEFS    1      ;CHAR USED FOR A CURSOR
>FF77      1719 BASE:   DEFS    1      ;CURRENT CONTENTS OF SCROLL
;                                REGISTER
;                                ;
>FF78      1720 LEADIN: DEFS    1      ;STATE OF LEAD-IN SEQUENCE
;                                HANDLER
;
        1721 ;
        1722 ;
        1723 ;NULL PAD COUNT FOR SERIAL OUTPUT DELAY
        1724
>FF79      1725 NULLS:  DEFS    1      ;# OF NULLS SENT AFTER CONTROL
;                                CHARS.
;
        1726 ;
        1727 ;
        1728 ;LISTHEAD POINTER FOR DYNAMIC MEMORY ALLOCATION SCHEME
        1729
>FF7A      1730 FREPTR: DEFS    2      ;CONSOLE MONITOR PROGRAM VARIABLES
        1731 ;
        1732 ;
        1733 ;
        1734
>FF7C      1735 PARAM1: DEFS    2      ;STORAGE FOR NUMBERS READ
>FF7E      1736 PARAM2: DEFS    2      ;FROM LINE INPUT BUFFER
>FF80      1737 PARAM3: DEFS    2      ;BY 'PARAMS' SUBROUTINE
>FF82      1738 PARAM4: DEFS    2
>FF84      1739 ESCFLG: DEFS    1      ;CONSOLE ESCAPE FLAG
>FF85      1740 COFLAG: DEFS    1      ;CONSOLE OUTPUT TOGGLE
>FF86      1741 LAST:   DEFS    2      ;LAST ADDRESS USED BY 'MEMDMP'
>FF88      1742 LINBUF: DEFS   64     ;CONSOLE LINE INPUT BUFFER
        1743 ;
        1744 ;
        1745 ;
        1746 ;
        1747     END

```

ERRORS=0000

## BIGBOARD MISC. ADDENDA

### PFM USER'S MANUAL

The "VERIFY" command has been deleted in order to add the new S "SWITCH" command to the PFM monitor.

The S command is used to switch console output from the "signed on" device to the other output. If you have signed on to the Serial device as the console I/O (i.e. the first Return after a reset was typed on the Serial terminal keyboard) and you wish to redirect the output to the BigBoard video, simply type "S" followed by a return.

If, however, you signed on using the ASCII keyboard and video output combination, and you want to redirect the system output to a 300 Baud Serial device, simply type 'S' with a Return then "S" with a Return a second time.

If the default value of 300 baud on the Serial device is not acceptable, then use the following procedure to define a new baud rate. Make a note of the desired baud rate, and refer to the Hex to baud conversion table on page 8 of the Theory of Operation. Select the corresponding Hex value of the desired baud rate. Referring to the PFM user's manual, output this hex value to Port OC Hex using the "O" command. Type O OC,<DATA>. The new selected baud rate is valid until a system Reset, a CF/M boot, or another baud rate is selected.

Selecting a new baud rate MUST be done BEFORE using the "S" command. It is mandatory that the baud rates of the serial device and the Big Board serial channel B must be set equal. Incompatible baud rates can cause unpredictable system operation!!!

### ASCII KEYBOARD

Bit 8 (KB7) of the keyboard MUST be grounded.

The component legend on the PC board is incorrect at connector J2. The "14" should read "2", the "Keyboard Connector Pin Assignments" in the Theory of Operation is CORRECT as shown.

### CTC OPTION

To utilize the CTC function of auto timeout of the disk drives, jumper pins 3 and 4, 7 and 8 on JB2.

### SERIAL I/O OPTION

To connect a serial terminal to Serial Channel B, use the "M" jumpers on JB5 as shown in the "Serial I/O Strapping Options" in the Theory of Operation.

Under the construction section for this option we neglected to instruct that an 18 pin socket be soldered at U107 and a 5.0688 mhz crystal be soldered at Y3. Also the 8116 baud rate generator must be installed at U107.

### VIDEO OUTPUT

Some brands of video monitors may require adjustment of the Vertical Height and Horizontal Width controls for proper size.

### KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER...

The Big Board clears the screen and waits for a Return before PFM signs on.

You cannot Boot CP/M or read a diskette with the "R" command if you do not have a drive connected.

DO NOT test memory above EFFF Hex or you will KILL PFM.

If your system starts acting strange, immediately recheck the power supply voltages.

A cap marked 101J is 100 pf while a "103" is a .01 mfd. Also an NEC D780C is a Z-80 CPU chip.

Any factory installed components or modifications should be left alone!

The MC1488 and MC1489 line drivers NORMALLY run warm.

If you plug any cable in backwards, the chances are something will be blown!

Poor soldering will potentially cause MORE problems than anything else.

Software on cassette cannot be loaded into the Bis Board.

#### IMPORTANT!

When using the Bis Board with only a partial compliment of I/O options, one or more jumpers must be added to complete the priority chain. The priority chain goes from the Serial I/O to Keyboard PIO to the Optional Parallel I/O (PIO) to the Real Time Clock (CTC).

If you are running your Bis Board with Basic I/O (no options) then a jumper is required between pins 6 and 7 on U113.

If you add the Serial Option (SIO) later, then the jumper on U113 must be removed.

If the Serial Option is on board, and no optional Parallel Option has been added, then the addition of the CTC requires a jumper at U89 pin 22 to pin 24.

If the CTC only is added to the Basic I/O configuration, then BOTH of the above mentioned jumpers are required.

If the Parallel Option only is added to Basic I/O then the jumper at U113 pins 6,7 is needed.

A Bis Board with ALL I/O options added REQUIRES NO JUMPERS.

U52 IS A 14 PIN DEVICE!

THE SILK SCREEN LEGEND IS NOT CORRECT.



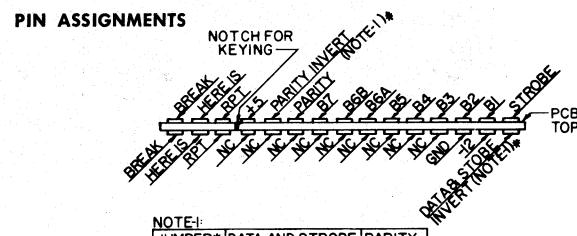
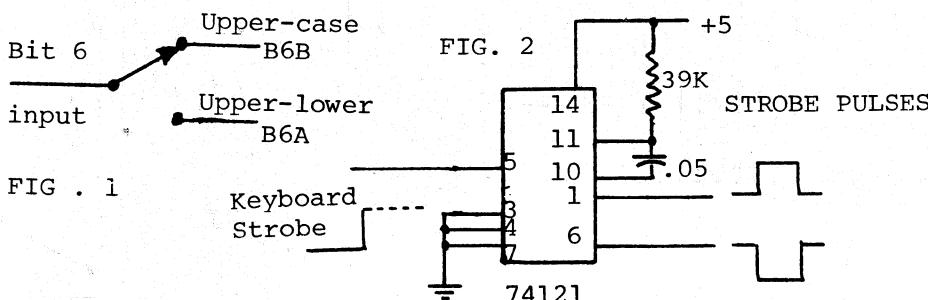
# GEORGE RISK INDUSTRIES, INC.

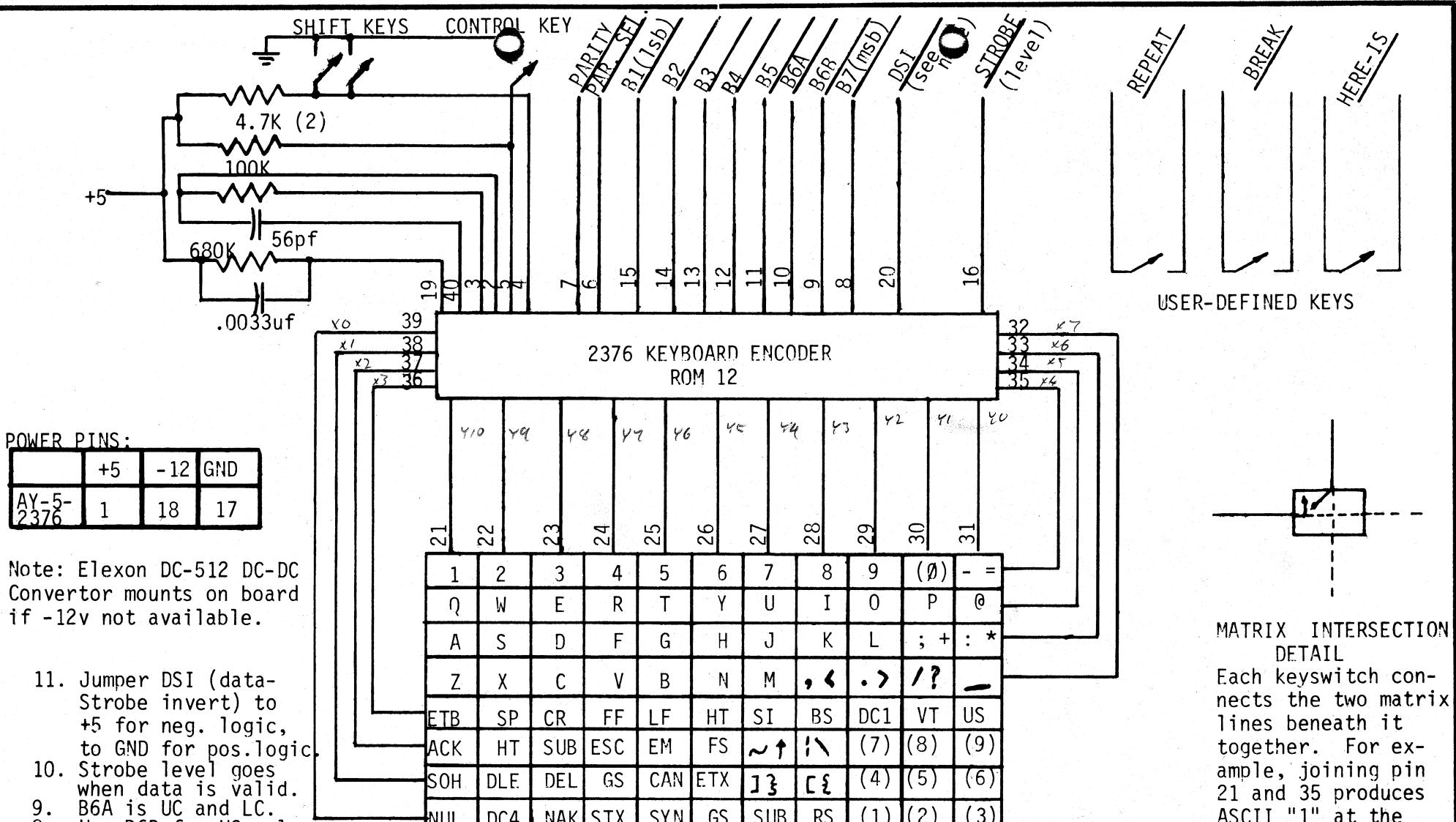
## MODEL 753 APPLICATION NOTES

Read carefully before assembling or using your keyboard!

The Model 753 Keyboard was designed as a physical and electrical equivalent to the ASR-33-style Keyboard. Since most modern hardware supports both upper-and-lower-case alphanumeric characters, the 753 outputs both upper-and-lower-case. Most of the Model 33 TTY shifted and control codes are also available. Provisions are made for upper-case only operation, selectable parity, and either positive or negative logic data and strobe output.

1. It is possible to use the Model 753 Keyboard with nearly every microcomputer input board, video board, etc. on the market. Some minor hardwiring may be required in certain cases. Since it is impossible to give step-by-step instructions for wiring the keyboard interface with all possible combinations of hardware, we'll instead try to describe the basic procedure used.
  - A. The 753 is capable of driving one standard TTL unit load. You must supply appropriate buffers if your interface applies a greater load to data and strobe lines. The keyboard will drive 5-6' of cable without buffering.
  - B. Both +5 VDC and -12 VDC must be supplied to the keyboard. (Optional DC-DC converter available). Both supply currents are 20 MA, max.
  - C. Designers of the 753's encoder chip chose to allow the data to fluctuate between key depressions. Your interface must ignore all data unless a strobe signal is present.
  - D. The MOS-LSI encoder is highly static-sensitive. Handle it with care! Replacement chips are \$7.50 each, and our flat "fix-it-fee" is \$15.00.
2. Interconnecting the Keyboard. The 753 is designed to work into an 8 bit parallel data input port. Study the interface schematic to determine the proper data polarity (pos. true or neg. true), method of sensing the strobe signal, and which data input is LSB, and MSB.
3. Your interface cable now must connect the appropriate data inputs of your interface to the 756 card-edge connector. Note that there are 2 bit 6 signals, one for UC/LC, and one for UC-only. Connect the input directly, or through an SPDT Switch as shown in fig. 1 for selectable "Alpha-Lock" operation. Use of parity is at your option, as many devices do not support parity checking.
4. Connect the power supplies, and ground as shown. You must jumper the data-strobe invert pin on the connector--either to +5 for negative logic output, or ground for positive logic. Parity select must be jumpered if you are using parity.
5. The keyboard should now be operational. Double-check all wiring with a VOM before applying power! Insert the encoder only with power off, and with great care!
6. Some interfaces require a pulsed strobe rather than the level provided by the 753, fig. 2 shows a simple way of solving this problem. Adjust the pulse width by varying the R-C values (1 MS shown).
7. Some software requires certain control codes not assigned to keys on the 753. The user-defined keys (Repeat, Break, & Here-Is) may be hardwired for these functions. Connect one side of each switch to the appropriate pin shown on the schematic (over).
8. Maintenance. The keys may be cleaned with ordinary soap and water. Protect the MOS encoder with the conductive foam when handling or transporting the keyboard.





11. Jumper DSI (data-Strobe invert) to +5 for neg. logic, to GND for pos. logic.

10. Strobe level goes when data is valid.

9. B6A is UC and LC.

8. Use B6B for UC only.

7. Repeat, Break, Here-is not encoded.

6. Numbers in boxes are ASCII keycodes.

5. Output drive capacity 1 std. TTL load.

4. All outputs TTL-CMOS compatible.

3. ( ) indicates optional Numeric Pad key.

2. Capacitors are disc ceramic.

1. All Resistors 1/4watt, carbon comp.

**NOTES:**

Z	X
ETB	SP
ACK	HT
SOH	DLE
NUL	DC4

### **NOTES :**

DASH NO.	NEXT ASSY	FINAL ASSY	NEXT ASSY	FINAL ASSY
APPLICATION			QTY REQD	

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**GEORGE RISK INDUSTRIES, INC.**  
**KIMBALL, NEBRASKA**

## ELECTRICAL SCHEMATIC - 753 KEYBOARD

<b>SIZE</b>	<b>DRAWING NUMBER</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>2-753-003</b>

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR SINGLE SIDED MODEL 753 KEYBOARD

This sheet supercedes all other instructions or specifications. PLEASE READ CAREFULLY!

Assembly instructions on your packaging card are NOT correct. Your Model 753 uses a new, single sided printed circuit board, instead of the double sided board shown on the card. Please substitute the instructions on this sheet for those printed on the reverse side of the packaging card. Retain this sheet for future reference.

THERE IS NO CHANGE TO INSTRUCTION STEPS 1,2,4,5, or 7. Follow the directions on the card.

Step 3. PARTS LOCATION IS CHANGED.

Refer to the drawing below to install the resistors, capacitors, and other parts. Note proper orientation of the 40 pin IC socket.

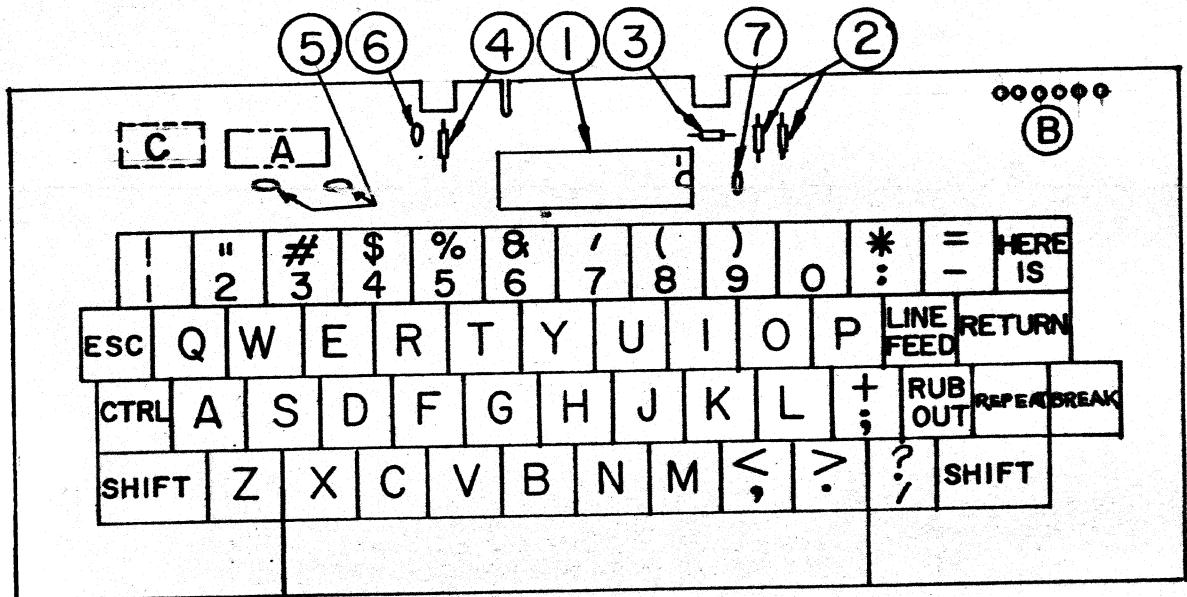
Step 6. CONNECTOR PIN ASSIGNMENTS ARE CHANGED.

Refer to the new connector drawing below to wire up your interface cable.

Notice that the drawing is shown looking at the solder side of the pc board. Be sure to double check all connections before applying power, and measure correct voltages at the 40 pin socket before inserting the 40 pin encoder IC.

Observe all precautions for handling the MOS encoder, per the instructions.

Aside from the above changes, your 753 keyboard is exactly the same as the previous model, and as added benefits, it has greater static resistance, is more tolerant of spilled liquids, etc, because no exposed traces are on the top side of the board, and has no troublesome plated-thru holes to worry about. The "User defined" keys are terminated at solder pads, to allow the use of our standard 15P 15 position card edge connector. We hope you enjoy using your new and better Model 753 keyboard.



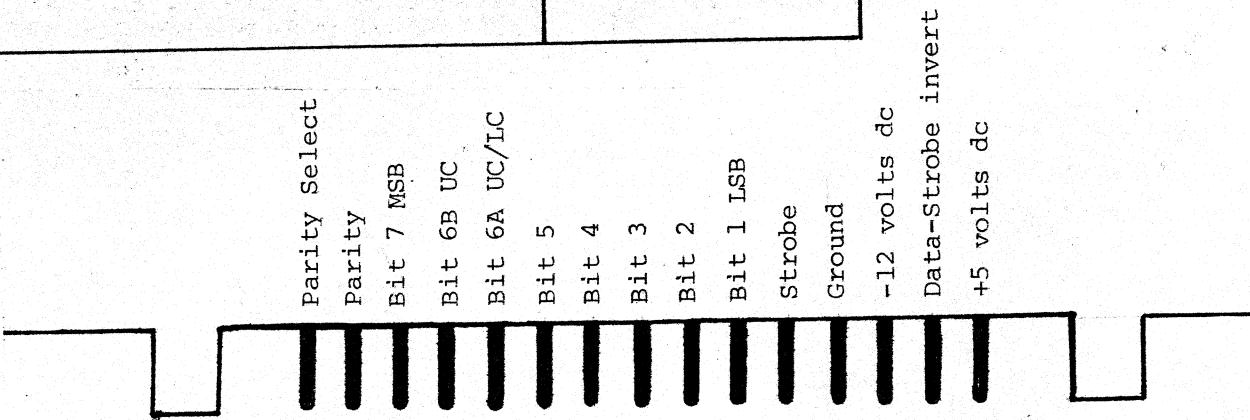
- 1 KR2376 I.C.
- 2 4.7K resistors
- 3 100K resistor
- 4 680K resistor
- 5 .05 uf capacitors
- 6 .0033 uf capacitor
- 7 56 pf capacitor

A optional DC512 converter for +5 volt only use  
B USER DEFINED KEY termination area

C "Kluge Area"

CARD EDGE  
CONNECTOR  
PIN ASSIGNMENTS

Connector type:  
Cinch 251-15-30  
(not inc1)



View of card-edge connector, looking at solder side  
-Connect to B6B for Upper case only, to B6A for upper and lower case, selectable by shift keys.  
-Jumper Data strobe invert pin to ground for positive logic output, to +5 for negative logic output.